MAY 24, 1947

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 62, NO. 38 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Shortages Of Dollars

THE export trade of the United States is already beginning to feel the consequences of the grave shortage of U.S. dollars in the hands of its foreign customers—if a person who has nothing to buy with can be described as a customer. Since this situation inevitably raises the value of the dollar in terms of exportable U.S. goods, it eventually runs down the price of those goods, not only outside the United States, but also at home, in spite of the fact that the domestic dollar supply is ample to keep it up; for it is the export situation that determines prices on all goods of which there is an exportable surplus. This is exactly what happened in 1937-38, ultimately bringing on the domestic U.S. crisis of 1939. During the interval before the crisis actually developed, the excess domestic dollar supply went into securities, creating the most extravagant boom market that even that country had ever known.

The general level of prices on imports and exports ultimately determines the level of prices even on goods of purely domestic character.

The only thing that can prevent a repetition of this sequence of events in the present period is an active policy of pushing U.S. dollars into the hands of potential customers. The proper method of doing this is of course the purchase of a greatly increased quantity of foreign goods and services; but the nature of the country itself—a half-continent inconceivably rich in its own natural resources, and three thousand miles or more away from most of the people from whom it should buy—makes it very difficult to increase its import trade at any rapid rate even if all fiscal obstacles were removed. Failing such an increase there remains only the method of distributing dollars either as a gift or in payment for promises-to-pay. It is impossible for one country, no matter how much gold it may have in its vaults or how much may be owed to it, to maintain a high price level for long when the lack of gold is driving down the price level in other countries.

A moderate price recession in the United States would of course be healthy, and is already taken into account by business enterprise. An extreme recession would paralyze productive activity in the United States, add to the paralysis of many other countries, and render highly precarious the continuance of any kind of free economic system. The present vulnerability of free economy is not due to any inherent weakness in the system or in the phase through which it is now passing; it is due to the appalling shocks which the world has experienced during a third of a century of actual or suspended warfare. On the other hand the weaknesses of dictatorship economy are becoming more and more apparent, and if we can weather the next few critical years we may hope for a restoration of confidence in the system under which men work at what they choose rather than what the state tells them to work at, and consume what they choose rather than what the state allots to them for that purpose.

About Enemies

MUCH comment has been excited in the press by the speech of Rabbi Rabinowitz in Toronto last week, in which he asserted that the British soldiers now in Palestine "are being briefed in anti-Semitism and taught by their officers that the Hebrew is their enemy." There is unfortunately no need for these men to be taught by their officers that some Hebrews are their enemies. When you are a member of a military force, and certain persons are systematically taking potshots at you and leaving dynamite under your barracks, it is extraordinarily difficult not to regard those persons as your enemies. When you know also that a considerable fraction of the population, while not actually participating in these quasi-military

(*Continued on Page Five*)

—Photo by Karsh

The Most Rev. Alexandre Vachon, 62-year-old Archbishop of Ottawa, will play host at the National Marian Congress to be held in Canada's capital June 15 - 22. No less than eight cardinals will attend.

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West Enjoys Its Own Ballet, Made In Winnipeg

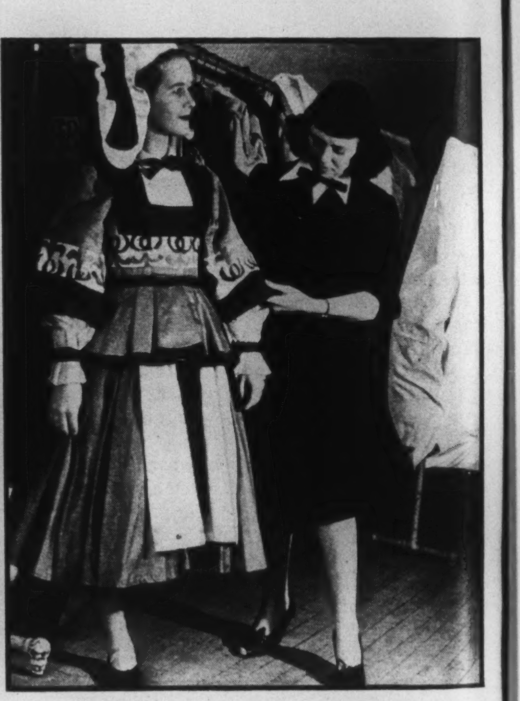
Practising before a mirror brings smoothness of movement. Learning by watching others . .

. . is also important. Regulation ballet costumes make for a more workmanlike. attitude.

Miss Gweneth Lloyd, director of the Winnipeg Company, making final alterations to a new ballet.

Limbering-up exercises under the eye of a student teacher.

Dorothy Phillips, fashion illustrator, plans the Company's costumes, and . . .



. . . her elaborate, colorful, and often costly designs are carried out to the last detail.

Only constant practice ensures streamlined perfection of ballet dancers' bodies. In the support of his partner, a male dancer's role calls for surprising flexibility and strength.

Story by Lynn Harrington

Pictures by Richard Harrington

THE Winnipeg Ballet Company, under the direction of Miss Gweneth Lloyd, has created an enviable reputation for itself in the past few years. Starting in 1938 with youngsters who hardly knew the meaning of the word "ballet", she has developed one of the most important ballet groups in Canada.

Some of her pupils have gone into outstanding ballet companies in England and in the United States. Far from being "just another teacher of dancing", the director of the Winnipeg Ballet has given inspiration to her group of dancers. She has shown them a vision of ballet as it might be, and as they can make it.

Some of her students never saw others perform until they travelled to Ottawa to give a command performance, or to Minneapolis to see a U.S. ballet company there. Eyes narrowed as they studied the work of other dancers, seeing the importance of perfect timing, and realizing more than ever that ballet was no sissy stuff.

BALLET dancers are made, not born. Before the curtain rises the dancers in a ballet corps have spent innumerable hours of exercise, stretching, leaping and pirouetting to perfect their footwork. But in spite of the uphill grind, the lack of recognition or big money at the top, ballet is adding to its numbers steadily, not only to the numbers in the ballet corps, but also among "balletomanes."

The aim of the Winnipeg Ballet Company is to achieve a repertory group which can make its own way. At present it is the only one in Canada to operate as a club, where members neither pay for their lessons, nor get paid for their dancing. Everything goes into the pot, and any deficit is made up by the members themselves, if necessary, even by selling flowers in the street!

In addition to the ballet company, Miss Lloyd operates a ballet school, with classes for youngsters and daily instruction for professional teachers. They must pass the stiff examinations set by the Royal Academy of Dancing, London, England. As the teachers fan out through the country, there will eventually be enough of them training pupils in western Canada to translate into reality the dream of a repertory company.

In the meantime the company is doing missionary work in paving the way, by making the west ballet-conscious. To that end, tours are made to Calgary, Lethbridge, Regina and Saskatoon.

Winnipeg has every reason to be proud that the ballet has taken root there. In the unlikely soil of the prairie provinces, it has grown and flourished like the green bay tree.

Maritime Fisheries Plan to Avert Depression

Pictures by Malak, Ottawa

IN 1945 the fishing industry of the maritimes made new high records for volume and value of fish caught, and available figures for last year indicate further increases.

It is believed that cooperation between provincial and federal departments and private enterprise to modernize the industry will make it possible for a far larger revenue to be derived. A yearly figure of $50,000,000 has been suggested, and, although this will take a long time to reach, with new methods the objective is not an impossible one.

Loans to fishermen to secure new boats at low interest rates, the building of modern plants, new processing methods being developed at Government laboratories, and attractive merchandising are planned to help eastern fishermen keep the world markets they held during the war, especially the vitally important British market. With European fishermen intent on regaining lost markets, competition will be keen from now on.

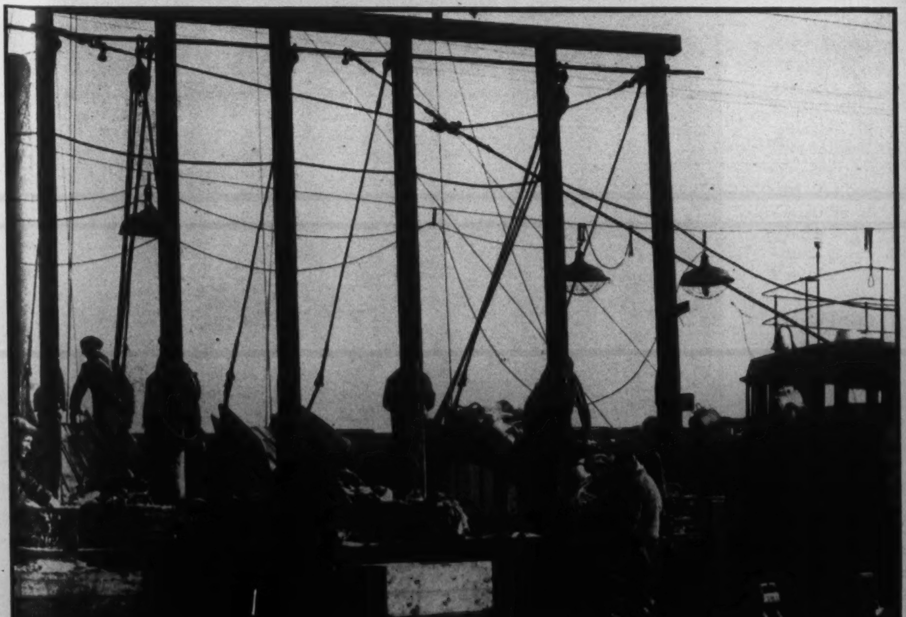
Despite many handicaps, the Maritime fisheries last year had the best results in their long history. Increases were shown in all lines. Unrevised figures for January to September, 1946, indicate that Atlantic Coast production exceeded 650,000,000 pounds in that period. As to landed value, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the fishermen's return was over $1,000,000 greater than in January to September, 1945. The trend of Canada's fish exports in 1946 continued upwards, with a total of $63,720,000, or about 3½ millions above 1945. These figures are subject to revision.

The modernization program of deep sea fishing in New Brunswick is in the forefront of the province's postwar program, and sections along the north-east coast, once the worst depression areas, are now prospering.

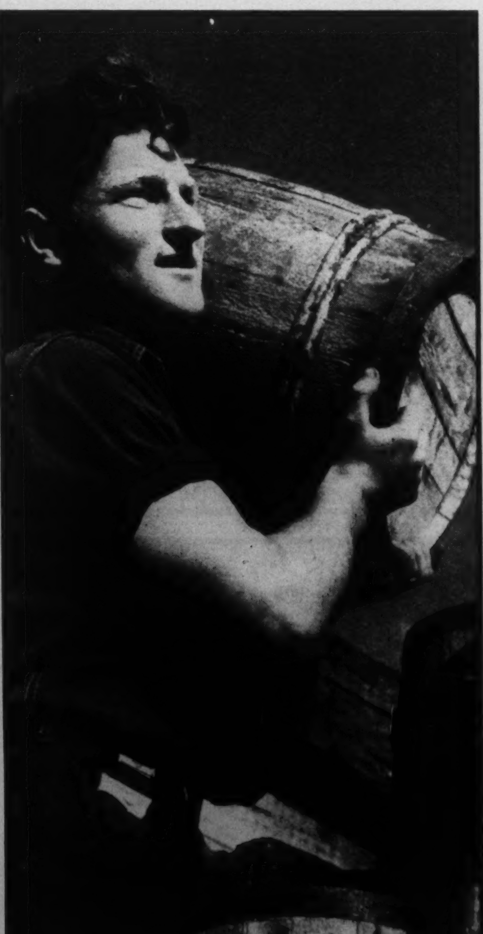
The establishment of a Government prices board with power to purchase fish in order to maintain prices is expected shortly.

1 The livelihood of a large proportion of Maritimers depends upon fishing, and . . .

2 . . . millions of tons of fish are caught each month. Much of it is still done under sail.



3 Plants located on Halifax waterfront have elaborate pulley system for hauling fish from boats. Progress is being made in the introduction of new methods . .



4 . . . particularly in greater use of draggers. Above, fish baits, important . . .

5 . . . sideline, being loaded. Canadians are to be persuaded to eat more fish.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

More Facts on Multiple Sclerosis Sought by New Research Group

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

BECAUSE many of your readers are vitally interested in the mysterious nerve disease known as Multiple Sclerosis, I am addressing this letter to you. It is my pleasure to be on the Medical Advisory Board of a newly formed Association for the Advancement of Research on Multiple Sclerosis, Inc., (A.A.R.M.S.). This organization is comprised of many of America's foremost neurologists, plus important business and professional men. It represents the first coordinated effort to study the cause and cure of this ravaging disease suffered by many thousands.

Multiple Sclerosis is a baffling nerve disease. It is caused by a patchy destruction of the nervous system. Some of its more common symptoms are disturbance of vision, such as a temporary blindness of one or both eyes or double vision; involuntary quivering of parts of the body, or involuntary movement of the eyeball; difficulty in walking or maintaining proper balance; numbness of parts of the body, etc. In many cases, it results in paralysis of parts of the body. This disease usually strikes young people in the prime of life when they should be making their greatest contribution to their families and to society. Its prevalence is widespread. In fact, it is recognized as one of the most common nerve diseases. Unfortunately, very little is known about its cause and curative treatment.

As one of its first projects, the Association is making a concerted effort to obtain the names of as many multiple sclerosis patients as possible. This will enable it to obtain valuable statistics on the prevalence of the disease, plus important, new information helpful in the study of its cause and cure.

So, in the interest of those persons who may suffer from multiple sclerosis, and their interested friends, I urge them to communicate immediately with the Association at its national headquarters,—Association for the Advancement of Research on Multiple Sclerosis, Inc., Academy of Medicine Building, Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street, New York City.

COLIN RUSSEL M.D., C.M.
Hon. Neurologist, Montreal
Neurological Institute.

Montreal, Que.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established Dec., 1887

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL .... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER .... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK .... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
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Vol. 62, No. 38 Whole No. 2827

Burnham's Proposals

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE not read James Burnham's "The Struggle for the World" nor does Willson Woodside's laudatory review (S.N., May 3) tempt me to do so. The few persistent extremists preach their doctrine of revolution with the support and influence of Russian Communism, and on the other hand the ultra-conservatives prepare to risk the total destruction of our civilization in a holy war. If we are to preserve our sanity and our civilization, we must find some safe middle course between these two extremes.

Extremists are dangerous counsellors. Mr. Burnham's proposal of an atomic monopoly supported by a non-Communist bloc too powerful to be challenged, sounds very much like the philosophy of one Adolf Hitler, who, while professing his desire for peace, built the unconquerable army for the protection and propagation of the blessings of Nazism.

Halifax, N.S. H. A. RUSSELL

Nuisance Taxes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR "Wise Tax Policy" editorial (S.N., May 10) says, "The nuisance taxes are left untouched—they are much less of an obstacle to production than high pressure income tax on small incomes".

I trust you include luxury or war imposed excise taxes in the nuisance class. Your comparison may be relatively correct, but I suggest, however, these taxes are a more serious obstacle to production than our all-wise senior civil servants or even you may realize.

These taxes were first described by Mr. Ilsley in committee as luxury taxes and imposed to conserve labor and valuable materials in wartime.

Today 25 and 35 per cent taxes on a limited group of products are highly discriminatory as well as limiting to production. Why should an alarm clock be taxed 25 per cent and an Oriental rug be free? Why should a traveller's brief case be tax free, and an equally useful Gladstone bag be taxed 35 per cent at the manufacturer level?

Unemployment has already reared its head in lines affected by these brutally high taxes, and will be really serious after the next Christmas season, because of the trades concerned anticipating relief in the 1948 budget.

Would it not appeal to you and your readers that the Government could easily find a fairer way to level taxes than to "pick on" a few industries, as mentioned above?

Toronto, Ont. K. M. KILBOURN

Strained Comparison

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT ISN'T often that SATURDAY NIGHT publishes an article so completely off the beam as that written by John Gloag (S. N., May 10). After reading it once, I wasn't sure whether it was serious or not. Any author is entitled to credit his readers with less knowledge than he has, else why should he write? But in this case Mr. Gloag has asked us to swallow too much.

He himself evidently wasn't very happy about his choice of facts and the comparisons he drew from them, for, having spent two and a half columns in explaining how history is repeating itself in England today, he then tries to cover up by saying, "History never repeats itself *exactly*" (my italics).

To try to draw comparisons between England in the 17th century under Cromwell, and England in the 20th century under a Socialist government, is so far-fetched as to be ludicrous. We wave no flags for the present Labor government but we should like to assure Mr. Gloag that it is not composed, as he infers in his opening paragraph, by "a certain type of English mind" that believes "everybody is sinful and nobody can be trusted to look after themselves or to be conscientious in their duties or moderate in their pleasures." It is much simpler than that. The present Austerity Program in Britain is merely the expression of a strange desire on the part of the average Englishman that his country should survive as a world power.

Perhaps Mr. Gloag would explain how Britain can "enjoy the pleasures of life and practise the art of living" and at the same time pay her way and retrieve her former position. If he can—believe me—he would, overnight, replace St. George as the national hero and be blessed daily by 39 million who are sick and tired to death of all work and no play.

Streetsville, Ont. DOROTHY G. CLARK

Up to Industry

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE letter from H. W. Huntley (S.N., May 10) on the subject of emigration touches on a real problem which lies squarely at the door of Canadian industry rather than in any body politic, as Mr. Huntley implies.

Today it would be impossible, except in a few isolated cases and in a few specialized callings, for any of those young men from Britain to whom Mr. Huntley refers to get in Canada a worthwhile job, or equivalent to what he could get at home. This much publicized English tendency to emigration is primarily a desire to break away from all forms of bureaucracy following war restrictions, as well as a feeling of social repression and regimentation, far more than it is a movement inspired by lack of jobs.

In England prior to the war there was an organization in Oxford and Cambridge and the big cities known as the University Appointments Board, which practically lived on the doorsteps of the big companies, and there was also a wide spread "trainee" scheme operated by many of the leading manufacturers and industrial concerns. This practice, which was, briefly, the taking and training of young men—and it fished the entire waters of the high school and university pools—to occupy key positions in industry, was worth a dozen university courses and degrees, except in the case of specialized personnel and the aspirants to professional jobs. It got good men into good appointments early—to everybody's advantage. I have seen little like it here.

I am a Canadian citizen by choice, but it seems to me, after many years of experience in active industry in Britain and a close association with the actual running of a "trainee" scheme, that the sooner a similar idea goes into widespread operation here on a big scale, coupled with an uncorking of the Canadian industrial bottle to let a few of the tired old flies out at the top, the sooner the remedy for the flow to the south—about which Mr. Huntley is rightly vexed—will be manifest. The remedy is simply more and better paid jobs in Canada.

Montreal, Que. CANTABRIGIENSIS

Civic Jealousy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

KIMBALL McIlroy's attempt (S.N., April 26) to treat the vain boasting of a Presbytery with wistful levity shows that little hope of Toronto becoming wide open is really held by those who know the town. The smug self-satisfied little community has long been jealous of more mature settlements, and the frustrated are now having visions of what can never be. But it must only accentuate the agony of reality. Particularly on a Sunday.

Montreal, Que. W. H. ABBOTT

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

"INCREASES in heart failures today," says Dr. George Wheatley of New York City, "are a direct result of aging populations." A practical step towards putting an end to this menace is indicated by the United Nations Commission on Armaments which reports that no progress has been made in arms reduction.

•

As a holder of France's highest military honor, Médaille Militaire, Mr. Winston Churchill is entitled to taxi expenses if picked up drunk on the streets. Admirers of Mr. Churchill will hope that his insatiable curiosity does not lead him to try the experiment to see if it works.

•

The curtain industry in Russia must feel greatly encouraged by the report of Vasilyi Tessenkov, Professor of Astro-physics, Moscow, that a meteorite which dropped near Vladivostock contains nearly 1,000 tons of iron.

•

From a report of interviews with Sir Wilfred Eady of the United Kingdom Treasury:

> "Since his arrival in Ottawa, he has heard a great deal about Britain starving but he wanted to make it quite clear that this was not so . . . . Sir Wilfred said that he had not come to borrow money. He had come to get something to eat."

It looks as if he has already made a good start by eating his own words.

•

Truth is Stranger . . .

Describing, in an Ontario paper, the result of a day's fishing, a writer said he threw back into the water two out of every three fish because of their diminutive size. We doubt if the gentleman is a member in good standing of any reputable association of anglers.

The new comet known as Rondanima-Bester now approaching the earth, will, according to astronomers, turn away again at a distance of 50 million miles. As things are, we should say this is a move in the right direction.

•

Statistics, lately released, indicate that American women of today have an average life span of 69½ years, as against 52 years at the turn of the century. Could it be that they are just a little more truthful than they used to be?

•

A Chicago concern offers the service of reliable pallbearers at $12 per day, per man; "the type any family would be proud to claim as a friend." So far, our own family has been decent enough not to discuss the possibilities in our presence.

•

From a small-town newspaper report of a local piano recital:

> "My Blue Heaven was knocked off with loud gusto that literally had the piano bouncing along the floor."

As no casualties were reported, it is assumed that the audience withdrew in good order, the women and children being the first to be saved.

•

Silence is Golden

A letter in a Toronto weekly objects to the "detestable habit of people who indulge in silly conversations in the movies." The great advantage of the old-fashioned silent movies was that you couldn't hear what the characters were saying.

•

In Pawtucket, R.I., a man has been fined for "creating a disturbance by laughing loud when there is nothing to laugh at." He was probably laughing at himself for laughing when there was nothing to laugh at.

•

Dr. Gene Weltfish of Columbia University explains that a chemical known as Melanin may pigment the skin of a child's neck, and not dirt as many parents imagine. Junior regrets that, in his case, so much of this valuable chemical has been lost to the world by the reckless use of soap and water.

—Photo by Karsh.

An important new addition to the growing staff of Saturday Night is A. F. Wynne Plumptre, C.B.E., M.A., who becomes Associate Editor and a member of the Editorial Board. Mr. Plumptre was Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Toronto at the outbreak of war, when he was loaned to the Dominion Government and performed many important services, including those of Financial Attaché at our Embassy in Washington and finally of Secretary of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Son of Canon H. P. Plumptre, formerly the Rector of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, and of Mrs. Adelaide Plumptre, formerly active in Toronto's municipal government, he was educated at Upper Canada College, University of Toronto, and Cambridge. Born Montreal, 1907.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

operations, is affording aid and comfort and concealment to those who are, it is difficult not to regard that fraction as your enemies. When you cannot possibly distinguish that fraction from the rest of that part of the general population which belongs to the same race, it is difficult not to regard that whole part as consisting of potential enemies. No instruction by officers is needed; but the officers, who have to share the dangers of their men, are quite likely to have the same concept of the situation as they have.

The Cry of the Victims

IT SEEMS possible that there may be some misunderstanding among Canadians as to the nature of the work carried on by certain great and efficient relief organizations now operating for the benefit of the distressed and despairing in the war-ravaged sections of the world. Three of these organizations, all of which are operating in close cooperation with one-another and with no possible risk of overlapping, are the Canadian Save the Children Fund, 45 Avenue Road, Toronto, the Canadian Friends War Victims Relief Fund (Quaker), 113 Maitland Street, Toronto, and the Unitarian Service Committee Charity Fund, 668 Cooper Street, Ottawa. There is not the slightest sectarian character about the work of any of these. The Save the Children Fund is a full member of the Save the Children International Union, and is thus associated with similar bodies in Great Britain and the United States in the vital work of maintaining the health and morale of suffering and imperilled children all over the world. This Fund sends to Europe monthly an immense quantity of codliver oil, baby food and clothing, but there is need for every additional dollar's worth that can be financed. The Quaker Fund operates in conjunction with the American Friends Service Committee, but has its own Canadian workers in Germany, Finland and China. There is no organization which enjoys more fully the confidence of the peoples of the distressed countries, or which has better facilities for the efficient carrying on of relief work. The Unitarian Fund is operated in a similar manner and can be relied upon to ensure full value for every dollar entrusted to it.

The winding up of UNRRA renders the work of these agencies even more necessary than before, and countries like Canada, unravaged by war and possessing the highest standard of living in the world, must not turn a deaf ear to the cries of the hungry and homeless millions whom the struggles of nations have reduced to misery.

MORE THOUGHTS ON BEAUTY

MAN dreams of lovely memorable things,
Pens much of wisdom on the world's wide page,
And beauty finds in the bold imaginings

Of earth's great men in each succeeding age.
Beauty is seen when the last breath is vain
In realms where winds are still, no furies rage,

And lovelier than earth in April rain;
The old immortal Eden lost and found
And Eve within her garden once again.

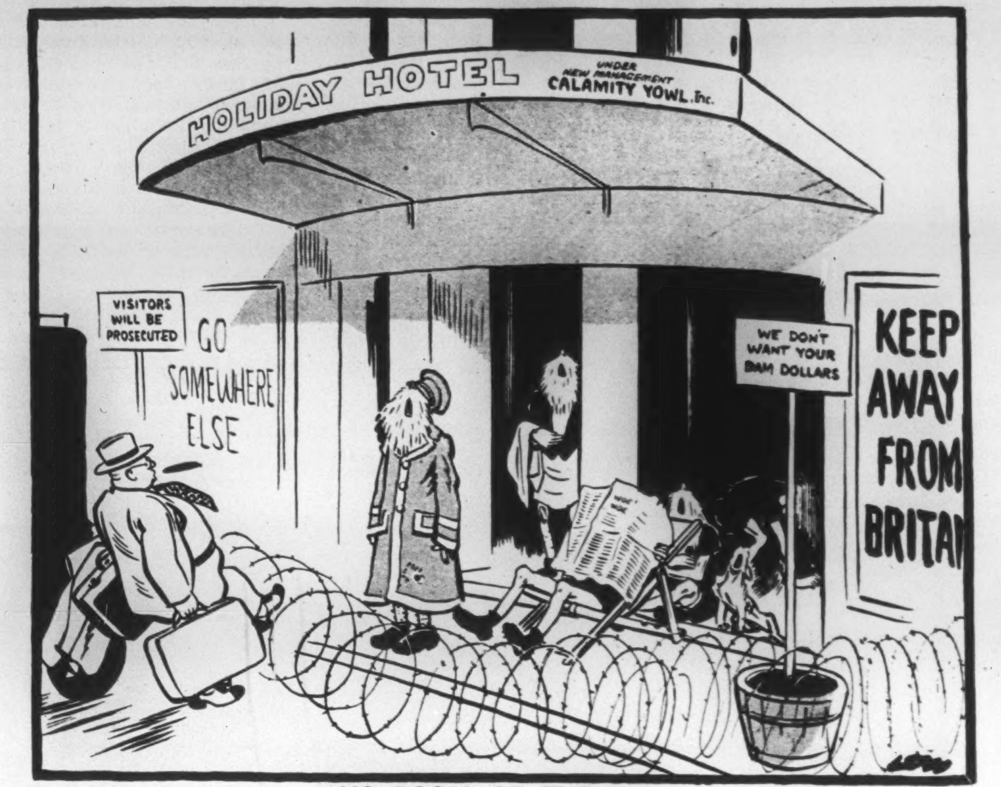
The echo of her voice dwells in the sound
Of youthful Marlowe's verse which could outsoar
High Helicon and the whole globe astound.

Man's quest is ended far on beauty's shore
Beyond death's regions, silent evermore.

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

A Wise American

THE late Thomas F. Woodlock of the *Wall Street Journal* was one of the essentially wise writers of American journalism. A sort of American Lord Acton, with an enormous knowledge of both current and classical philosophy, he combined an intense and living faith in the Catholic religion and in American democracy, and a notable capacity for testing novel ideas in ethics, economics and politics by those ancient standards. Since his death a collection of the more permanent of his *Journal* articles has been published under the title of "Thinking It Over," and not long before it there appeared his statement of religious faith under the title of "The Catholic Pattern."


HOLIDAY HOTEL
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT CALAMITY YOWL Inc.
VISITORS WILL BE PROSECUTED
GO SOMEWHERE ELSE
WE DON'T WANT YOUR DAM DOLLARS
KEEP AWAY FROM BRITAI

NO ROOM AT THE INN

Copyright in All Countries

It was his profound conviction that the excesses of contemporary nationalism and individualism had their origin in what he termed the "atomization of Christianity" by the Protestant Reformation and subsequent developments. Yet his Catholicism was essentially American because it included a complete faith in the principles of the American Constitution, with its profound subordination of the state to, not indeed the Church or any church, but at least to the individuals who compose its population, and who are spiritual as well as physical beings and capable of moral responsibility.

Woodlock believed that the place of the state, the rights and powers of the state, were strictly limited. He hated totalitarianism in every form. He hated the nineteenth-century "liberal" doctrine of non-intervention by any state in the affairs—however immorally conducted—of another state, a doctrine which he described as "the formal disappearance of charity from the political and economic relations of men." We can tell what he would have said of current proposals to force unwilling fugitives into the hands of governments seeking only to destroy or enslave them.

The United States had no more convinced opponent of the "exaggerated egotism and exaggerated dogmatism" of the John Dewey School, with its denial of all moral law and all fixed principles. Woodlock held that most "modern" American teachers were teaching nothing better than an intelligent hedonism. (Most of the "teachers' guides" for the new religious instruction in Ontario would probably fall under this condemnation.) His views on "security"—he doubted if you could have much of it and still retain liberty,—and on the income-reducing consequences of redistributing income, will be more widely accepted with every month of the coming period. His last utterance was a cry for faith—for faith in the credo of the American Declaration of Independence, with its fundamental implication that "Man has these rights because God created him to have them."

Unacceptable Brothers

WE ARE sorry to see the Trades and Labor Congress basing its definition of undesirable immigration on the idea of "citizens of other countries who . . . would not be acceptable as brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law to Canadians." This is the exact type of prejudice which led to the prohibition of mixed-color marriages in some Southern States, and to the Nürnberg Laws (and ultimately the concentration camps) in Nazi Germany.

We think Mr Percy Bengough of Vancouver, who as president of the Congress presented this idea to the Senate Committee, owes it to Parliament to tell it more precisely what "citizens of other countries" (he means of course members of other races) would be unacceptable, not to Canadians in general, for whom he has no right to speak, but to the members of the unions which make up his Congress. We know of course that Chinese must be unacceptable, and about Japanese there is no present question. Are Indians from India (British subjects) acceptable? We suspect not. Are Jews acceptable? We should like to know. Are Negroes acceptable? We think Parliament is entitled to know.

The objectionable races, says Mr. Bengough, have in the past been unassimilable and have "remained a reservoir of cheap labor and a menace to Canadian standards of living." He does not discuss the question whether they remained a reservoir because the unions claim the right to exclude any "unacceptable" person from any employment in which he can obtain a Canadian standard of living. And frankly, we fancy it is *because* of their economic position—the fact that most of them are kept out of the opportunity to earn a Canadian standard of living — that they are not "acceptable as brothers-in-law" to Mr. Bengough's Canadians.

We suppose Mr. Bengough has the unanimous support of all the members of all his unions. And yet, if any of them differ from him—if any of them feel that an intelligent woman of good character is not necessarily "unacceptable as a sister-in-law" because one of her parents was a Sikh—what could they do about it? They can't leave the union.

Provinces and Courts

PUBLIC opinion in Canada seems to be moving to the conclusion that the final decision in judicial disputes in Canada should be delivered by a Canadian court, but there is a widespread disposition to feel that the court which renders that final decision should be one in whose appointment the provinces as well as the Dominion have had some hand. This would necessitate either the creation of a new court which can override the present Supreme Court, or else a change in the constitution of the Supreme Court and the method of its appointment, both of these being steps which involve amendment of the British North America Act. The situation bears a close resemblance to that which exists in relation to the treaty-making power. That power caused no difficulty so long as the treaties were made by the British government, an independent authority, just as the constitution of the Supreme Court caused no trouble so long as it was capable of being overridden by the Privy Council, equally an independent authority (as between Dominion and provinces); but the treaty-making power has practically ceased to exist in Canada so far as anything in the sphere of provincial rights is concerned, from the moment when the Dominion itself began making the treaties.

Now it is not wholly surprising that people who are convinced that the provinces are in danger of being trodden to death by the central authority should feel nervous about the prospect of final decisions being given in cases affecting provincial rights by a court wholly appointed by the Dominion government. Yet it is to be noted that there are few signs of any such nervousness in the United States, where precisely the same situation exists. Nor has the United States Supreme Court been rendered by any means excessively centralist by the fact of its members being appointed by the central authority. So far have they been from being unduly subservient to that authority that at one time President Roosevelt committed the gravest error of his political career when he threatened to bend them to his will by packing the Court with supernumerary judges.

Part of the nervousness in Canada is attributable, we think, to the long continuance in office (the end of 1921 to the present time, save for the powerless three months of the Meighen Government and the Depression-harassed five years of the Bennett one) of a party which has developed centralist tendencies (not natural to it) partly through being so long in power at Ottawa and partly through being also so long in opposition in the leading provinces. Part of it is due to apprehension of the possible increase in the power of the Socialists, an event about which our United States friends are not much concerned. Effective Socialism requires a strong central government, and a Socialist or semi-Socialist party in power at Ottawa would resort to strong measures to acquire the power it needed.

In spite of all these considerations we think that the distrust of the Supreme Court as at present constituted is without adequate foundation, and we hope to see it die down when the present era of ultra-provincialism comes to an end—which it is likely to do when there is a change of the Dominion Government, especially if the succeeding Government owes its victory largely to the aid of Governments of the same stripe in several provinces. A nation which cannot trust its national government to maintain a court which will hold the constitutional balance as even as the constitution prescribes is not much of a nation; and judges appointed by two different authorities are pretty certain to regard themselves as rather the advocates of their respective appointers than as judges pure and simple.

Why Not Try It?

OF THE persons in Canada who have used oleomargarine, according to the latest Gallup Poll, 55 per cent are in favor of lifting the ban on the manufacture and importation of that commodity. Of those who have not used it, only 33 per cent are in favor of lifting the ban, and 23 per cent rather intelligently have no opinion which they care to express.

At present the law prohibits all importation of this substance, so that we cannot advise any of our readers to go across the line and bring in a pound or two so that their families may make up their minds and get out of the "undecided" class. All we can suggest is that the whole family go over and taste it in the country where it is permitted by law. (Most of the Canadians who have tasted it obviously got that experience in the United States or in Europe.) But perhaps it might not be a bad idea if the Canadian government, without going so far as to permit local manufacture immediately, were to permit importation under license for a specified period so that Canadians in general might familiarize themselves with the article in question; and the present time, with butter at its present level, would seem to be an excellent time for that experiment.

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Curb injustice, they merely smile,
  And reply
  With a tender sigh,
"It's the Law, you must wait a while."

Barbara Ann may circle and dodge, but she is an amateur still.
For professional pirouettes let's look at Parliament Hill.

J. E. M.

Democracies Must Demand That Stalin Be Truthful

By DAVID SCOTT

The thirst for power is the guiding motive of Communist leaders and their followers in every country where Communism holds a position of importance. So says this English journalist now in Canada. Since Stalin refuses to tell what he really wants, it is reasonable to suspect that world dominance is the ultimate aim of Moscow.

The western democracies—both the diplomats and the ordinary free people—should call on Stalin to tell the truth. Fortunately, the stand of the U.S. against Moscow has stiffened resistance to Communists in several other democratic countries and now efforts to oust them from official positions are being made.

David Scott has spent several years covering the European political scene in peace and war for several leading London newspapers.

UNDER the leadership of the United States, which took a firm stand against the policy of the Kremlin at the first Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Paris a year ago, the revolt against Communism is now becoming general in western Europe and the Western Hemisphere. Wherever Communism has threatened to gain control, non-Communist elements, including even Socialists whose basic ideology differed only in degree from that of the Communists until quite recently, are seeking to free themselves from partnership with the Communists before they are engulfed by them.

In several democratic countries a purge of Communists from official and other key positions is in progress. The process has gone far in the United States, where almost hysterical attacks on Communism as a creed have been made by witnesses testifying before a national Commission. Canada, shocked by the revelation of a Communist espionage network formed to discover the secrets of the Atom bomb, is following the American lead. The first anti-Communist cell, accompanied by an anti-Communist youth movement, has been formed in Montreal.

In Europe, Britain remains on the whole impervious to active international Communism, though many of the younger generation of workers and a sprinkling of intellectuals have Communist sympathies. Members of the present Socialist Government are solidly anti-Communist, in spite of bitter criticism of Bevin's foreign policy from the Left wing of the party. In the last British Parliament there was only one Communist member; today there are only two, both from Clydeside, the Communist stronghold in the north. In France, which was widely regarded as doomed to Communist government a few months ago, a Socialist Premier has expelled five Communist Ministers from his cabinet, and has won, by a narrow margin it is true, the support of his party followers in doing so.

Italy, still in the throes of rebirth as a democracy, threatens to follow suit. All over western Europe, Communism is for the moment at a discount where democratic institutions have free play. Only in the Russian-controlled area of Germany and in countries allied with Russia which are governed by puppet administrations under the control of Moscow, Communism holds the upper hand, with or without a pretence of sharing its influence with other parties.

Contrasts in Germany

Nowhere have the effects of Russian influence and its absence been more clearly contrasted than in Germany. In the Russian Zone the Socialist party has been obliged to amalgamate with the Communist party, and the Communists have the upper hand. In the American, British and French zones, where no such amalgamation has taken place and the Socialists are still a free and independent group, they scored heavily in recent local elections, leaving the Communists in the minority. It is not unfair to deduce that wherever a free vote is guaranteed, and in spite of the many discontents and sufferings which foster political extremism in all its forms, the Communists do not yet control a majority of the electorate. It is only in countries like France, where they have won the votes of non-Communist malcontents by professing aims which have nothing to do with Communism, that they come near to doing so.

In the eyes of Moscow anyone who opposes Communist aims, whatever they may be, is a reactionary, a Fascist and an enemy of the workers and therefore of the State. Without being Fascist or even consciously reactionary, it is, of course, easy to fall into a way of thinking in which any stick seems good enough to beat the Communist dog. There are signs that this kind of unthinking anti-Communism is spreading rapidly, especially in the United States. Its danger is that it leads to political intolerance on a scale indistinguishable from that of the Communists themselves.

When any citizen can be privately or publicly denounced, thrown out of his job, denied his share in the life of the community and made a martyr in his own eyes and those of his friends merely because he is believed to hold pro-Communist views, though he may have committed no offence against the laws of the land or those of decent people everywhere, the country in which such persecution occurs is in danger of falling into the very vices that distinguish the police state from the true democracy. Sooner or later it will become unsafe in that country to belong to any but a single party, and a new area of the earth's surface will have been given over to that totalitarianism which proved to be a source of disaster between the two World Wars.

In spite of our too-zealous Bolshie-hunters, however, there is plenty of evidence that the present world-wide reaction against Communism is not the work of wicked capitalists and dyed-in-the-wool conservatives, much though they may be delighted by it, but proceeds from a natural instinct of self-preservation in those who care for free institutions and do not wish to submit to dictatorship in any form. For this the Communists have only themselves to thank. However lofty their ideals may be — and I for one do not believe that they are more lofty than those of any other seekers after power — they have consistently used methods which can

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only create distrust of them and of their aims, culminating in a tardy but general rebellion against their encroachment.

What is taking place today is not a revolt against Communism as a doctrine—that is as old as Christianity and can safely be left to take its chance with other current creeds—but a revolt against the systematic unscrupulousness cultivated by Communists the world over in their struggle for control. No one objects to an honest conflict of ideas or arguments, and when such a conflict takes place the average citizen, who is not a political zealot himself, is content to see the best men win. But when he sees that power itself is the objective, and that those who seek it are ready to adopt any means and go to any lengths to gain their ends, his common sense tells him that the foundations of life as he knows them are in danger.

Power at Any Price

Anyone who has had to deal with an active Communist in his private life knows how impossible it is to come to any sort of understanding with a person who makes a fetish of breaking all the ordinary rules of conduct. You cannot play bridge with one player at the table who cheats persistently, and you cannot run a Government containing Ministers who habitually give away State secrets, attack their colleagues in newspaper articles and public speeches, and use their footing in the administration to serve the purposes of their own party, regardless of the public interest of which they are the guardians. The doctrine that all means are good provided a given end is furthered by them is the thing which has distinguished Communists from all other parties, including Socialists, wherever they have succeeded in obtaining a share in the administration of the State. Sooner or later, it makes it impossible for their non-Communist colleagues to work with them, and a situation results which can end only in the expulsion of the Communists or their seizure of total power.

How true this is has been demonstrated conclusively in France, where for the second time within six months, although the Communists are the strongest single party in Parliament and command the greatest voting strength of any party in the country, a Socialist Premier has formed a Government from which they are excluded. Ramadier is no reactionary; he is a moderate, constitutional Socialist of the old school, a Marxist in theory and one to whom a breach with the Communists, besides threatening a heavy loss of working-class votes to his own party, is in itself a regrettable division of the forces of the Left. He and his friend and adviser, Léon Blum, have accepted this breach as a necessary evil not in consequence of any direct pressure from Washington, though the recovery of France certainly requires American financial support, still less because they have any objection of principle to Communism as a doctrine, but simply because the French Communists, like Stalin himself, are not Communists in the true sense of the word.

Pledges Broken

They are political opportunists in quest of power, and their opportunism makes them hopelessly unreliable as partners in government. By backing a strike for higher wages in the Renault automobile works after entering a Government pledged to a policy of keeping wages fixed at their present level while reducing prices, the French Communists threatened to wreck the whole economic policy based on the Monnet Plan, to which that Government was committed. They did this without regard for their own pledges in the hope of forcing the Socialists to dance to their tune. For once the worm turned and Ramadier, going a step farther than the arch-anticommunist de Gaulle had dared to go before him, denounced the Communist Ministers and insisted on their resignation.

This he was impelled to do not only by his own experience of working with Communists but also by that of Blum during his short tenure of power at the beginning of this year, when he found that all the Government departments of which the Communists had had control had been honeycombed with "cells" and turned into strongholds of the party. This convinced Blum, a lifelong protagonist of working-class unity, that fruitful cooperation between Socialists and Communists was impossible. The Communists, in fact, were not fit to govern, simply because they wanted to govern so badly that they would not play the game according to the rules.

This is the riddle of the Kremlin; on the answer depends the ability of Communism and so-called Capitalism, or plain parliamentary democracy, to live side by side without becoming involved in war. For Stalin, though he may not be a dictator according to the letter of the Soviet constitution, is the ultimate director of the Soviet, and with it of world-wide Communist policy; and his Sphinx-like attitude is the chief cause of the suspicion which now poisons relations between Russia and the western world.

Source of Anxiety

As long as the ultimate aims of Soviet policy are not stated, its methods, which differ from those of Hitler and Mussolini only in their caution and the patience with which they are applied, must needs be a source of anxiety to Russia's neighbors. A totalitarian State, controlled by a secret police, which wilfully delays a peace settlement while using the defeat of Germany as an excuse for the indefinite occupation of areas far beyond those needed for the defence of its own territory, cannot hope to escape the charge of imperialistic designs, especially when its policy is subject to unpredictable changes in obedience to the necessities of the moment while other States are left to guess at its purposes solely from their observation of its methods.

If the experience of Ramadier and others who have tried to collaborate with Communism means anything, it means that the thirst for power is the guiding motive of Communist leaders and their followers in every country where communism holds a position of importance. It is therefore reasonable to suspect that world dominance is the ultimate aim of Moscow, even if Stalin is too canny to force the pace before Russia is strong enough to meet any possible opposition with a prospect of success. If Stalin wishes to dispel that suspicion, the least he should do is to state frankly what are the limits of his program, and at the same time to give evidence of good faith by preventing Communist agents from adding fuel to the flames in India, Palestine and other centres of disturbance, and ceasing to make the economic dismemberment of Germany a source of misery and unrest in Europe.

"Tell the truth, Stalin," might be a fitting message from the western democracies to Moscow before the next Foreign Ministers' Conference assembles in November. If diplomatic usage prevents the State Department, Whitehall and the Quai d'Orsay from delivering that message, let the voice of the free peoples utter it wherever Communism seeks to bring them into its fold.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Practicalities Keep Immigration Largely an Academic Question

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

IN THE past two or three weeks a good deal of light has been thrown on the subject of immigration into Canada. On May 1, Prime Minister Mackenzie King made a statement to the House of Commons. On May 14, the Minister especially responsible for Immigration (Hon. James Glen) gave a broadcast. Last week the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labor made public their views. The Standing Committee of the Senate on Immigration and Labor has now heard over a score of witnesses this session. The immigration policy of the Government has, in addition, been freely discussed by the press of Canada. It is now possible to trace with some confidence the current status of the problem.

It turns out, on examination, to be rather less simple and clear-cut than most of us realize. On the one hand, there is the whole field of Canada's potential capacity to absorb new population to be considered. It's evidently possible to work up a lively argument on the economic aspect alone. There are those who believe that Canada's exploitable resources are well-nigh boundless, and that she is destined to reach a population of 50 million or more within this century. There are others who take a much more sober view of our natural wealth, and who summon up our experience in the past eighty years to show that in spite of bringing six million immigrants to Canada our present population is very little more than if we had merely held our natural increase.

Apart from this broad but fundamental consideration, there is the question of immediate policy: how wide the gate should be opened; what kinds of people should be encouraged; against whom the barriers should remain. As a special aspect of this problem there is the refugee or the displaced person, who must be invited at once if he is to be helped into Canada at all. There is the problem of racial discrimination; and the special case of the excluded "enemy alien", with a footnote query as to whether there will still be such a category after the Peace Treaties have been signed.

And last of all, a circumstance which makes a good deal of mockery about all the debate on the earlier points, there is the almost incredible lack of passenger shipping which seems to make any talk of mass migration for a year or two quite academic, no matter what policy Canada may adopt.

A Menace

So much has been said about the "empty spaces" of Canada and her rich resources, about the handicap of sparse population and the imperative need of reaching a sufficient density of population to carry our expensive utilities and our national debt, that it would be too much to expect anything very novel in the present discussions. Beyond the not unexpected agreement from all quarters that Canada will hold a lot more people, there is a wide variation of view as to our potential. As is not very surprising, the railway companies, which are looking for heavier traffic, are more enthusiastic about large-scale immigration than organized labor, which frankly doesn't want such immigrants as will remain "a reservoir of cheap labor and a menace to Canadian standards of living,"—to quote from the Trades and Labor Congress brief of last week.

The most exuberant voice before the Senate Committee to date has been Mr. Frank W. Collins, Industrial Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In brave words such as were heard more frequently before 1929 than they have been since, Mr. Collins reaffirmed his faith in Canada:

"Canada today is regarded as a land of destiny—young, endowed with vast riches largely awaiting development and at the commencement of its major economic growth. It is rightly held to be one of the last great industrial frontiers of the world. . . . Its agricultural and its mineral wealth are practically unlimited. Canada," said Mr. Collins, "needs a population two to three times its present size and needs that population as soon as possible."

A less intoxicating estimate was offered by Eugene Forsey, Director of Research of the Canadian Congress of Labor. The physical size of Canada was, he said, almost wholly irrelevant. "A large part of our territory is economically worthless and incapable of settlement." Mr. Forsey does not agree with Mr. Collins that our agricultural wealth is "practically unlimited". He quoted Professor W. B. Hurd to the effect that outside of Quebec, where unoccupied agricultural land will all be needed to take care of the increase in farm population during the next few decades, there is perhaps 17 million to 19 million acres of land reasonably accessible and physically suitable for settlement. This might be expected to provide from 70 to 80 thousand new farms. Irrigation projects in sight might supply another 13,000. But at present about 12,000 farmers are on sub-marginal holdings and ought to be moved to other locations. And for the remaining area there are claims to be considered from demobilized servicemen, from farm people returning to agriculture from war industry and from natural increase of the farm population.

Special Considerations

Dr. Forsey was not opposing immigration entirely; indeed, he stated his objective in these words: "We want as many immigrants as will give us the highest possible standard of living for the masses of the people." And he accepted the existence of special humanitarian considerations.

The official Government policy was voiced by Hon. James Glen in his broadcast talk. This is probably as complete and succinct a statement on Canadian immigration policy today as can be obtained:

"The Canadian Government fully realizes the importance of increasing immigration and is determined to take all practical measures to provide for the admission of those people from other lands who can and will contribute to the welfare and strength of our country. It is the intention of the Government to adjust the regulations from time to time in such a manner as to admit the maximum number of suitable immigrants that the country can absorb. While adhering to this basic principle we shall not overlook the needs of those unfortunate people made homeless and stateless by the misfortunes of war, and will do everything we can to assist in the solution of this complex problem."

These are brave words; the Government policy will, however, be judged by the extent to which they translate them into action.

The prospect of any large-scale movement of people from Europe to Canada in the early future is, however, dim, and for this circumstance Government policy can hardly be blamed. It seems almost unbelievable that passenger ship service across the Atlantic has been reduced to the point that 25,000 immigrants is the best that can be hoped for in 1947, but that is how it stands.

In the Senate Committee, this shipping bottleneck was examined critically. Senator Hushion asked Arthur Randles of the Cunard Donaldson Line whether cargo ships could not be equipped for emergency use:

Hon. Mr. Hushion: "If passengers wanted to come to Canada, would it not be possible to use those ships for that purpose?"

Mr. Randles: No; we went into that question. When I was in Ottawa on loan to the Government, I sat in a committee with the different defence departments to see if it were possible to convert some of our ships for the purpose of facilitating the movement of troops. We found they were not capable of carrying troops. The ships will not carry enough fresh water and there is not sufficient deck space.

Hon. Mr. Hushion: In emergency cases it does not take very long to cross the ocean, and I was wondering if it were not possible to use these ships for that purpose?

Mr. Randles: No.

Hon. Mr. Hushion: They would not be suitable?

Mr. Randles: They would not be safe.

Mr. Hushion reminded Mr. Randles that some of the prospective immigrants came from camps and would not be too squeamish, but the shipping representative insisted it was impossible to convert cargo vessels. Unless Canada can lure another passenger vessel or two from other services, the question of how wide the door is opened will remain largely academic for at least another year.

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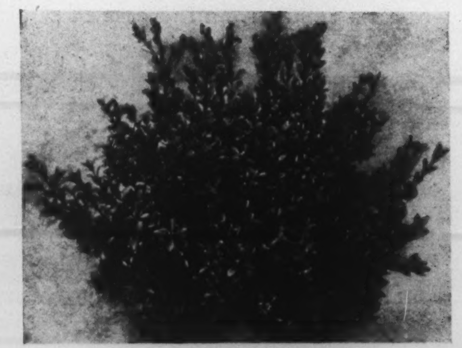

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7-17

Royal Visit to Africa of Permanent Value

By A. D. DIVINE

By lack of pomp and evident sincerity, the King and Queen have conquered South Africa. The very real interest of the King in everything he saw, the charm of the Queen, the Princesses' self-assurance and humanity made what might have been a formal occasion into a triumph. The people of the Union now know Their Majesties as the mother and father of a family as well as the King and Queen of South Africa.

London.

WITH the return of the King and Queen to England, it is opportune to reflect upon the importance of the Royal visit to South Africa.

South Africa is a country of sharply divided nationalisms, of a deep schism in political thought. A considerable proportion of the white population is avowedly Republican and hostile to the theory of kingship. Yet, as one who accompanied Their Majesties throughout the tour of 8,000 miles, I can vouch for the fact that there was not one single demonstration of hostility, of disapprobation.

Even the attempt to ignore the visitors which did occur in one or two of the Nationalist centres had news value only by its insignificance. And of those who abstained in the early stages of the tour many, like the Nationalist leader, Dr. Malan, himself, came before the end.

Republicanism, however, is not South Africa's only problem — perhaps not even its most pressing problem. The questions of the natives, the colored people and the Indians of Natal have lately attracted the attention of the world. Yet with all the nascent political consciousness connected with these problems there was again no shadow of discord.

On the positive side, no one who has seen the newsreels, the press photographs, needs clearer proof of the tumultuous enthusiasm of the city crowds.

Real Enthusiasm

And no one who travelled with the trains, no one who saw beside the line the little groups of cars, of Cape carts, the single families, the lone natives who had come across the open veld — some of those I spoke to had come distances of 60 miles and more — simply to watch the train go by, can doubt for one single instant the deep and real enthusiasm of the countryside.

The Royal Family conquered South Africa by three things: by lack of pomp, by evident sincerity, by the essential quality of their existence as a family. The deeply personal relationships between the King and Queen so often evident even in the publicity of a dais, the strong ties between this father and mother and their daughters, made an overwhelming impression on the people of the Union.

To these things must be added the directness of approach and very real interest of the King in everything he saw and heard, and the charm of the Queen. The warmth that stood always behind Her Majesty's smile was again a factor immeasurably important in the "conquest" of South Africa.

The Queen has a magnetism that produces remarkable effects with crowds. We, travelling at the rear of innumerable processions, used to hear two things endlessly reiterated — "Isn't she lovely?" and "The Queen smiled straight at *me!*" For her the tour was a triumph of personality, unmarred and faultless.

The Princesses share the attributes of both their father and their mother. Their capacity for self-effacement when the King and Queen occupy the centre of the stage, their self-assurance when by themselves, the humanity of Princess Elizabeth as shown with the lepers at Maseru, would by themselves have served to charm South Africa.

But more than any of these separate and individual things it was the unity of the family, the deep reality of all the best that the word "family" conjures up to the English mind, that made what might have been a formal occasion into a triumph. What will this success mean?

This tour was not political except inasmuch as the cohesion and maintenance of the British Empire is political. It is known that His Majesty was deeply disturbed during the latter portion of the Vanguard's passage to the Cape.

The lamentable weather, the shortages and restrictions which were visited upon an unhappy England made it intensely desirable that he should be with his own people in Britain as he had been with them through all the troubles of war. But the King of Britain is also the King of the British Dominions beyond the seas.

For some days the continuance of the tour was in the balance. The King considered the possibility of remaining in Capetown long enough to open the Union Parliament, and then, leaving the Queen and the Princesses to carry out the program of the tour, return himself by air to Britain.

Complex Issues

The issues involved were complex. Though possibly the English-speaking section of the Union would, after its first disappointment, have understood the necessity of this preoccupation with the difficulties of England, it would have been impossible similarly to persuade the Afrikaans-speaking section. To convince people who live in all but perpetual sun that weather alone could make it necessary for the King of South Africa to abandon his first tour of the Dominion of South Africa would have been impossible.

The gesture made by the King in carrying out the tour despite personal preoccupations with Britain will not be forgotten by the people of the Union.

There has been irresponsible talk from time to time of immediate political possibilities, but the fact that no general election will be held on the wave of enthusiasm created by the tour is guarantee that such talk was entirely without foundation.

But there is one political result that I believe Field Marshal Smuts anticipated, and that I am sure will remain for all time. In my previous experience of South African electioneering and political methods I have frequently known attempts to represent the English throne as the centre of a spider's web of Empire, to recreate in the twentieth century the image of George III. That attempt is forever destroyed.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Lost Footprints in the Sands of Time

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I HAVE just been re-reading the promotion literature of the new Canadian Social and Historical Register and have been particularly fascinated by the opening sentence, "The Social and Historical Register is such an obvious necessity that one marvels it did not come into being with Confederation". I have therefore written a one-act historical play suggested by the above quotation and suitable for production by amateur dramatic groups. Most of the characters have been borrowed from history, but Mr. Pettinger is the joint creation of the writer and the author of the Social and Historical Register literature. Acknowledgements are also due to the latter source for additional dialogue.

SCENE: the front parlor of Mr. Pettinger's residence in Bytown, hereafter to be known as Ottawa. Mr. Pettinger is seated at a marble-topped table with a mock-up copy of the Canadian Historical and Social Register in front of him.

Enter Sir John A. Macdonald, John Sandfield Macdonald, Sir Oliver Mowat, the Hon. George Brown, Hon. W. Macdougall, Sir George Cartier, and other builders of Confederation.

Mr. Pettinger (rising): Gentlemen, I have invited you to come here tonight to discuss a matter of such obvious necessity that it will undoubtedly come into being with Confederation.

Sir Oliver Mowat: Speaking of Confederation, John A., what's the situation regarding Nova Scotia?

Sir John A. Macdonald: Well, you know Nova Scotia; never seems to be able to make up its mind. First it says it's decided to stay out, then it wants in. Now it's voted itself out again. Joe Howe is on his way to the Old Country to get permission to secede. (He chuckles suddenly.) However, I've sent Charlie Tupper over on the same boat, with instructions to make sure he gets to see the right people first.

Mr. Pettinger: And Gentlemen, speaking of Right People, the Social Register intends to be discriminating. It will include only ladies and gentlemen pre-eminent in the higher spheres and its measure of selection will be such that leading personalities alone will be recognized.

(There is a short silence, while the Builders of Confederation sit around frowning thoughtfully.)

Sir Oliver Mowat: The trouble seems to be the Nova Scotia people want to know how they can be expected to run a government on $60,000 a year.

Sir John A.: Well Upper Canada's getting along on $80,000 and Lower Canada's only getting $70,000. It seems to me $60,000 should be ample for Nova Scotia. However perhaps we'd better increase the subsidy to get them in. Or else throw in a railway. Think you could fix them up with a railway, Sir Hugh?

Sir Hugh Allan: You give me the Charter and I'll see they get the railway.

Mr. Pettinger (pleadingly): Gentlemen, I beg you. Let us not be too busy making our lives sublime to bother marking important mileposts in our country's annals. One does not live only for toil and gain. It is comforting to think that while we walk the earth and after we have passed on there will remain in the Libraries of the Universe perennial reminders of the people who fashioned this Canada of Ours.

Hon. George Brown: "This Canada of Ours"! That's a very striking expression. (To Sir John A.) You've been looking for a new name for this country after Confederation. What's the matter with "This Canada of Ours"?

Sir John A.: I prefer the Kingdom of Canada.

Hon. George Brown (excitedly): I predict that oncoming generations will thrill to the expression "This Canada of Ours" on the lips of leading statesmen a hundred years from now.

Mr. Pettinger: And speaking of a hundred years from now, shall there be no names, no achievements to hearten and strengthen oncoming generations in times of stress?

Sir John A.: This Canada of *whose?* As far as I know the British Crown hasn't severed its connection with Canada.

Hon. George Brown: What about responsible government?

Sir John A: That's beside the point. (proudly) A British subject I was born and a British subject I will die.

Mr. Pettinger: Gentlemen, I would ask you to consider this point. It is significant that men of wisdom and prudence are as one in recognizing that the Social Register will prove an enduring asset to Canada. For this reason and in the interest of mutual respect and complete understanding it has been deemed advisable to set the proposed yearly membership at one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

Sir John A. One hundred and twenty-five dollars? Why for that money I could run Prince Edward Island for six months.

Sir Oliver Mowat: That seems to be the general impression on Prince Edward Island.

Sir John A.: In that case why don't some of you gentlemen go down and talk to the people down there. Tell them their happiness is our first consideration. Ask them if they'd like a railway.

John Sandfield Macdonald: Some of them seem to think they'd prefer a tunnel to the mainland.

Sir John A. (impatiently): Well tell them to make up their minds. Confederation isn't going to wait on them forever.

Mr. Pettinger: May I call your attention, Gentlemen, to the fact that in these embellished pages will be found priceless undying memories intimately woven—.

Sir Oliver Mowat: Newfoundland has definitely decided against joining up. She doesn't want a railway either. She just wants to be let alone.

Sir John A.: Oh, Newfoundland will come round to it. Give them two years, or even ten years.

Mr. Pettinger (desperately): Gentlemen, shall it be said that through a deplorable lack of vision men who by the dogged and triumphant pursuit of duty were great Canadians have everlastingly passed into oblivion, leaving no footprints on the sands of time?

Hon. George Brown: "Footprints on the sands of time." That's a fine poetical expression. Would you pardon me for asking if you made it up yourself?

Mr. Pettinger (modestly): I feel that it embodies and characterizes the principle objectives of the Canadian Social and Historical register.

Sir John A. (broodingly): I'd be satisfied if we could lay some railroad ties through the muskeg country between Superior and Fort Garry.

Hon. George Brown: Superior and Fort Garry? I believe you promised to lay them all the way to Vancouver.

Sir John A. Well, British Columbia wouldn't come in on any other condition. It was either a railway or stay out.

Sir George Cartier: Have you overlooked the possibility that once they're laid the ties will probably be torn up by Fenian raiders. It might be wiser to spend the money in defence of our Southern frontier. Possibly you gentlemen don't recognize the menace created by four thousand miles of unfortified border between ourselves and the en—the Republic to the South.

Mr. Pettinger: Gentlemen, I beg of you—

Cries of "What about the *Alabama* case? What about the Fisheries Act? What about the Alaskan border dispute? What about the Reciprocity defeat? etc., etc.

Sir John A. (glancing at his watch): I'm sorry, gentlemen, but I am due at the House in a quarter of an hour. Any of you gentlemen coming along?

(The company rises at once and begins to file out of the room.) Sir John A. (to Mr. Pettinger): Well good evening, Pettinger. Sorry we talked shop all evening instead of taking up that matter you were interested in. By the way, what was it?

Mr. Pettinger (icily): Never mind, it will keep. It will keep, if necessary, a hundred years.

(Still discussing the Canadian Fisheries Act, the *Alabama* case and the defeat of Reciprocity, the Fathers of Confederation disappear into the darkness, leaving Mr. Pettinger alone.)

Mr. Pettinger (bitterly): And all I hope is that the whole bunch of you march down the corridors of Time to everlasting oblivion, and disappear into the Eternal Silence, unwept, unhonored and unsung.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Price Adjustment Board Advocated with 9-Point Corrective Plan

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

AMERICANS who visit this correspondent's office at 1407 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., to read Canadian publications, get background information on Canada and Canadians, or pick up travel data on the advantages of vacationing in the Dominion have a stock comment when they read Canadian store ads:

"Oh, you still have 'O.P.A.' prices in Canada!"

"O.P.A.," you will recall as the Office of Price Administration, the American version of Canada's Wartime Prices and Trade Board, after which it was patterned, to some extent.

The family purchasing department reports that food prices are still high here, but that recent clothing price cuts have brought women's wear closer to the Canadian level.

Inflationary trends, however, are still rampant despite a splendid response to President Truman's appeal for lower prices. High prices have actually stalemated reconversion home building, which was expected to be the major pump-primer for post-war prosperity.

The "boom or bust" controversy has thus become a subject of national and international import. Liberals who fought to retain O.P.A. have come out with an economic report predicting a recession of 1920-21 proportions in a few months unless high prices come down about 10 per cent and wages are increased by an average of 15 per cent to raise purchasing power.

While President Truman denied that economic bust is imminent, he took a slap at Congress and the general public for failing to back up his efforts to control inflation. He believes that if Americans do not lose their common sense, and will keep the greedy from getting control of the country, there will be neither boom nor bust.

The President is aware that America's economic future may hold the key to international relations. Informed newspapermen who attended the Moscow conference report that Russia is banking on an American depression to prove to the world that private enterprise is unstable.

The economic situation ranks with labor legislation among the most important domestic issues of the moment. Mr. Truman has already vetoed the portal-to-portal bill which wiped out law suits for back pay totalling six million dollars.

Wage Increase Recommended

His action on portal pay was accompanied by a recommendation to Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 by increasing the minimum wage from 40 cents to 65 cents an hour. This was one of the nine measures proposed by the former O.P.A. chiefs and their fellow economists to meet the threat of boom or bust.

Their report, made for the liberal "Americans for Democratic Action," was prepared under the chairmanship of former Price Administrator Chester Bowles and working with him were two former O.P.A. directors, Leon Henderson and Paul Porter.

High prices was the main theme of the study and the major recommendation was for a price rollback of 10 per cent overall, a cut of around half of the price increases that have occurred since tight O.P.A. controls were dropped last June.

The report pointed out that "mere exhortation" to cut prices has been ineffective, although President Truman gave credit in his comments to segments of business and industry that have spearheaded the move to force prices down.

The economists offered recommendations only for the immediate situation, but warned the American system will face its "real crisis . . . sometime within the next three to six years."

How the country meets the immediate problem, it was pointed out, will have an important bearing on the future. "If we cannot now, in 1947, prevent another 1920-21, what chance have we of preventing, in the 50's, another 1929-33?" the report stated.

Bowles and his group have called for action on the economic situation within 60 days. They hold that "some kind of business reaction can no longer be prevented" but they contend that prompt and vigorous action will help to hold the price, production and employment declines to "moderate proportions."

The Program

The group offered a nine-point program: 1. the 10 per cent cutback through the Price Adjustment Board; 2. the 15-cents-an-hour wage increase "package" for labor, with firms unable to meet the raise exempted; 3. raising the minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents an hour; 4. raising the scale and duration of unemployment compensation and extending it to domestic, farm, government and others not now included; 5. continuing present rent control at least until mid-1948; 6. raising personal income tax exemptions to $700; 7. cutting housing costs 20 per cent; 8. increasing the Export-Import Bank lending to five billion dollars to help world reconstruction; 9. continuing wartime price support for the farm program, extending the school lunch program, and planning procurement for foreign relief to stabilize markets.

The Bowles committee contends that its plan is necessary because since June 1946 the cost of living has risen far more rapidly than wages and salaries. Wages of teachers, firemen, police and other public employes were said to have "lagged shamefully behind the cost of living." Furthermore, "incomes paid out to our people have fallen steadily further behind the total amount required to clear the markets of the goods being produced."

The report charges that concurrently there have been "swollen profits — swollen beyond anything that business health and vitality requires, swollen at the expense of mass purchasing power, on which the continuing prosperity of business . . . must depend." High business activity has been sustained by abnormal factors, which cannot be expected to continue, such as high consumer demand and a heavy foreign demand.

The report warns that "taken together the prospective decline of demand and the certain expansion of productive capacity spell trouble. No one can predict with any degree of accuracy the precise timing and magnitude of the business recession which must result.

"But it is abundantly clear that the time may not be far distant, the magnitude may be considerable, and the consequences may be very serious. The decline may easily wash out the price increase since June 1946 and indeed may go far below the June level."

That would be one way of achieving the price cuts requested by Mr. Truman, but it would be disastrous. He will doubtless take time to amplify his first comments, made offhand at a press conference.

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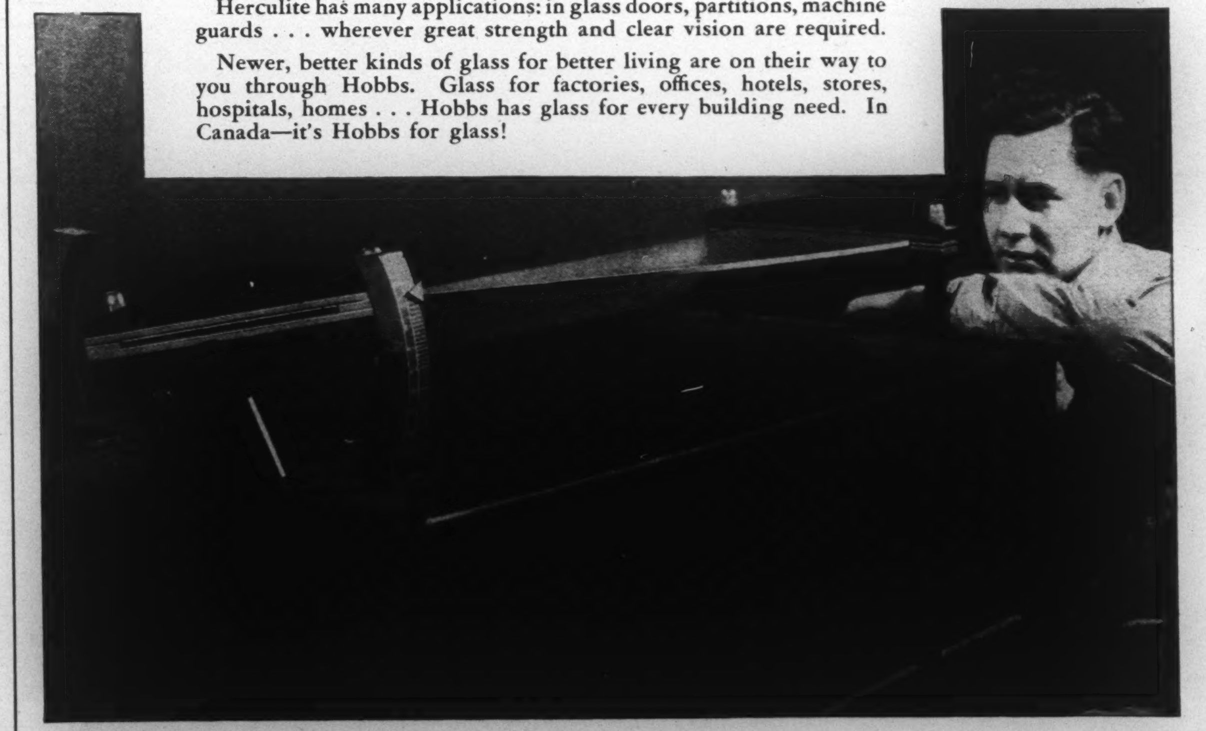

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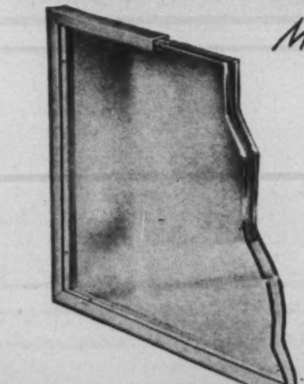

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THE WORLD TODAY

Argument with Dorothy Thompson On Soviet Palestine "Victory"

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT IS impossible to put the Palestine problem away until September without commenting on the declaration of Soviet policy made by Mr. Gromyko on the second last day of the U.N. Special Assembly.

This has stirred Zionist circles profoundly, and greatly raised their hopes of a favorable settlement. Even while many reserve their opinion of the possible motives behind this Soviet surprise move, they view it as a completely unexpected windfall which has gone some way towards relieving the effect of the cool and detached stand of the United States' representatives.

Gromyko first elaborated at considerable length a point which the Arab delegates had made their chief contention during the early part of the session: he claimed that the mandate had not been fulfilled, as various British investigating commissions and statesmen themselves admitted, and it should therefore be "liquidated."

Then he went into the statement of sympathy and support for Zionism and its aims among European Jewry, which so surprised and elated Zionists here and in Palestine. "As is well known, the aspirations of an important part of the Jewish people are bound up with the question of Palestine, and with the future structure of that country. This interest is comprehensible and fully justified."

Soviets Recognize Zionism

"It is necessary that we concern ourselves with the urgent needs of a people who have suffered such great hardships as a result of the war with Hitlerite Germany," Gromyko continued. "(This suffering) explains the aspirations of the Jews for the creation of a state of their own. It would be unjust not to take this into account and to deny the right of the Jewish people to the realization of such an aspiration."

That may seem to some readers like a plain and straightforward statement. But to Zionists, every phrase and every sentence is a miracle. Here is the Great Power whose propaganda has for years denounced Zionism as nationalistic and chauvinistic and which has given every appearance of supporting the Arab masses, now championing the Zionist cause before the full United Nations Assembly.

Never mind the reasons for the time being, the Zionists say. Here is Soviet Russia not only expressing sympathy for our aspirations but finding them "fully justified," and "not to be denied." Here is Russia insisting that the future of the Jewish refugees in Europe is closely bound up with the settlement of the Palestine problem, which by implication means she is supporting immigration.

Finally, and above all, here is Russia coming out flatly in support of partition, and the setting up of an independent Jewish State, if the Investigating Commission decides that communal feeling is too strong to permit a bi-national state to work successfully.

As to the reasons for this sudden offer of Soviet sympathy and support, the Zionists are completely nonplussed. I have mentioned in earlier articles how the vigorous cultural life of the big Western Jewish communities of Tsarist Russia (which then included Warsaw, Vilna, and Lwow), the teaching of Hebrew, the training of rabbis, and most particularly the propagation of Zionism, were sternly repressed by the Soviets.

Fate of Zionists in U.S.S.R.

When Eastern Poland was secured in the deal with Hitler in August 1939, most of the big Polish Jewish communities except Warsaw fell under Soviet rule. To these communities the Soviets applied as a matter of course their policy of weeding out leaders of Zionist organizations, those active in politics, business men with connections abroad—yes, and even philatelists and Esperantists, as an authentic copy of the proscription list used in Lithuania shows. American Jewish sources reported in the New York *Times* last year that these Jewish deportees numbered at least 200,000.

During the past year the survivors, numbering over 100,000, have been allowed to leave Russia. For all the Soviet transportation difficulties, these people have been carried back thousands of miles, to Poland. Why?

They were not deported, in cattle cars, for humanitarian reasons. They were not exactly cherished in their exile, since nearly half of them perished. Are we to assume that they have been brought back out of sheer kindness, and a recognition, at last, of their "comprehensible and fully justified" Zionist aspirations, and a "concern with the needs of a people who have suffered such hardships"?

Gromyko blames the sufferings of the Jews exclusively on the Western European states, who proved unable to defend them from Hitler. He prefers to ignore the fact that it was the deal of August 1939 which plunged the largest Jewish community in the world, that of Poland, Southeastern Europe and Western Russia, directly into the cauldron.

What Are the Motives?

Viewing the record of the Soviet treatment of Zionists, and recalling that in the U.N. debate over the setting up of the International Refugee Organization not a single word of compassion escaped the Soviet delegates concerning the other D.P.'s of Europe, one is forced to suspect that the Soviets have been making callous use of these wretched human beings whom they are returning from slavery, to pour oil on the flames in the Middle East and cause trouble between Britain and the United States, and between both of these and the Arab world.

Dorothy Thompson, seeking to deduce the reasons and the results of the newly announced Soviet policy of support for Zionism, makes four points. She believes this policy is intended to heal the schism in the powerful left wing of world Jewry, making it now possible to be a Zionist and a Communist, something which will affect the Jewish masses everywhere.

In Palestine she believes that it will orient the powerful Jewish agricultural communes, more anti-capitalist in some ways than the Soviets, towards the Soviet Union (while they continue to be supported by American capital!) It will reconcile Arab Communists, hitherto anti-Zionist, with the Jewish left wing.

Finally, and mainly, it will eliminate the great powers as bidders for Arab or Jewish support on the ground of Zionism, she believes. "It will reduce the power game in the Middle East to a straight class struggle, with the Soviets, the most dynamic of the Palestinian Zionists, most world Zionists, and the leaders of the Moslem Soviet Republics (in the southern U.S.S.R.) backing the Arab masses against the pashas."

Britain and the United States, as Miss Thompson sees it, will be forced either to support the most reactionary forces (the present Arab ruling group) or compete with the Soviets with money, always under the charge of exercising oil and dollar imperialism. "By waiting noncommittally until Britain and America alienated both Arabs and Jews, the Soviets have defeated both Western allies so that neither could possibly win."

This judgment is, I think, a little too slick and final. Radio Moscow has made it quite clear that the Soviets seek to support the Arab masses against the effendis and the pashas. While aligning themselves with the Arab delegations at Lake Success recently in demanding an end to the British mandate, and consideration of immediate independence for Palestine, the Soviet delegates avoided any slightest suggestion of support for the present Arab ruling groups.

Their action could be explained quite readily by the strategic gain of ousting Britain from the Eastern Mediterranean and control of the Mesopotamian oil pipeline terminus at Haifa. If a rumor were also to circulate through the Middle Eastern bazaars that Russia is supporting the Palestine Arab demand for independ-

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ence, that couldn't do any harm, from Moscow's point of view.

But it is surely too much to suggest that the Soviets, while supporting the Zionists and urging the opening of the doors to a heavy new immigration into Palestine, can by a simple manoeuvre distract the Arab masses to a class war against their own rulers.

It is nationalism and not Marxist class consciousness which is flaming through the Middle East—*Jewish nationalism as well as Arab nationalism.* If the Soviets come down on the side of the Zionists, backing partition and immigration, they are not going to find any such large, happy and powerful family as is suggested, joining with them to fight the Arab rulers and the Western "imperialists", and forgetting all about the twenty-five-year nationalist rivalry over Palestine.

A Vaster Problem—India

They might even discover, instead, that some Arabs who found it easy to be "Communist" as long as Communism meant anti-Zionism, will not swallow the change in party line and become buddies with left-wing Zionists. Also that Polish Jews who survived five years of labor camp confinement in Soviet Russia might not, when they reach Palestine, form a society of "Friends of the U.S.S.R."

It seems doubtful that there is any easy way to win friends, and influence all but the small Arab ruling group in the Middle East, which the British have been unable to find all these years of balancing between both parties.

A problem vast beyond all comparison with that of tiny Palestine is hurtling towards a terrifying climax in India. The date for the British retirement, set for June 30, 1948, allowed little enough time in the ordinary course of things for the winding-up of such a vast and intricate enterprise as the government of hundreds of millions of people. But the setting of the actual date has had the tendency of speeding up the disintegration within India, as well as the disintegration of the governmental machine itself.

The famous Indian Civil Service, which was directed by the Secretary of State for India, had been running down during the war. Many of the older British members had carried on for several years beyond their retirement age. The recruitment of new British members after the war would, however, have intensified the already strong Indian suspicions that the British were not really sincere in their offers of independence. It would, besides, have been very difficult to find good personnel to join up for an indefinite and possibly brief period.

British Can't Stay On

The Indian side of the civil service—the customary ratio has been one European to one Indian member—has deteriorated due to an entirely different cause. Whereas in the past these Indian members looked to British department heads for their future promotion and the security of their career, the tendency for some years past has been for them to turn to the various Indian party leaders, as their future masters and protectors.

These are the purely practical reasons why it would be impossible for the British Government merely to "carry on" for a further indefinite period, should the Indian parties prove unable to reach a constitutional agreement which promised to avert chaos. Another very potent reason is the developing split in the Indian Army into Moslem, Sikh and Hindu factions.

The British authorities understood the gravity of the step they took in fixing the date of retirement. They gambled on the Indian leaders being equally impressed with the gravity of the situation, and being brought at last to agreement on a constitutional form which would supplant British rule.

Whitehall has never tried to dictate the form of Indian State which would succeed the present British Raj. It has tried to do just the opposite, and let the Indians decide this themselves. With time running out, a British Cabinet mission did take out a constitutional plan a year ago, providing for an Indian Union with a central government but very wide autonomy for two groups of Moslem-majority provinces, in the north-east and the north-west.

The British Government — and most friends of India—still favor strongly such a plan for a unified country. They do not believe that partition will solve any problems. Indeed until lately partition seemed a madman's dream. It was quite impossible to see where the dividing line could be drawn between the intermingled Hindu and Moslem populations.

It may be that Jinnah himself did not really believe partition to be practicable when he launched the cry for Pakistan a dozen years ago, but thought this a good bargaining technique. Whether or not this is so, he has created a veritable Frankenstein in rousing his fanatic and illiterate millions of Moslem followers. Nothing can now stop them from having Pakistan, and in face of the frightful communal massacres of the past nine months even the Congress Party leaders—with the notable exception of Gandhi—now accept the plan for partition.

Their main reservation has been that the Moslems could not be handed full control of the two great provinces of Bengal and the Punjab, each with a population four to five times that of Canada, and only a slight Moslem majority. It is believed that Lord Mountbatten has achieved virtual agreement among Hindu, Moslem and Sikh leaders on the need for partitioning Bengal and the Punjab.

So that, as things stand, India will split up next year into Hindustan, Pakistan, and probably a third area comprising most of the princely states. The dizzying result can be studied out on a good map, showing the fantastic patchwork of this subcontinent, home of a fifth of the human race, and possible arena for a dreadful self-inflicted holocaust.

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Allies Determined to Hold on to Saar

By MURRAY OULTON

The Allies are determined not to let the Saar leave their control again. After the First World War, France was given the mines as compensation. An international governing commission responsible to the League of Nations was formed consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of Saar (non-French), one British, one Czechoslovak, and one Finnish. As prearranged, a plebiscite was taken in 1935 and the territory reunited with Germany.

The coal and steel from these mines aided the Germans in the last war and it is for this reason that the Allies may return the mines to France for good.

London.

THE future of the Saar remains under discussion. Mr. Bevin informed the House of Commons that the French wished "to incorporate the Saar in their economic and administrative system, but without formally annexing it."

The reason our Allies wish to retain an unrelaxed grip on the Saar is perfectly understandable, and commands British sympathy. During the war it was one of the chief sources of Nazi war potential. Coal, steel, and weapons of all kinds poured from its mines and factories to enable the Wehrmacht to function.

Compensation

After the 1914 war, under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, France was given absolute possession of the Saar mines as compensation for the destruction of her northern mines, and as part payment towards German reparations. To assure the welfare of the inhabitants and to enable France to exploit the mines fully, an international commission responsible to the League of Nations was established.

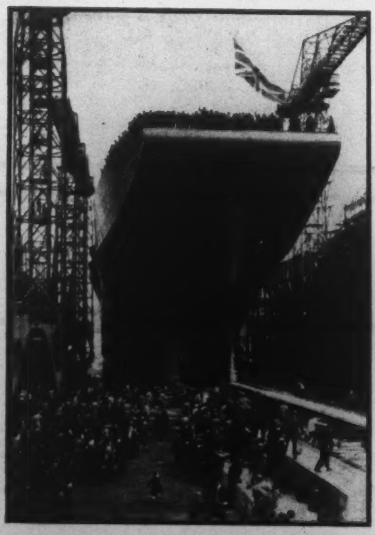
At the end of 15 years, as prearranged, a plebiscite was taken, after which the territory was reunited with Germany in 1935. The work of the government commission and the carrying out of the plebiscite was one of the outstanding achievements of the League of Nations, for it was done with comparative smoothness and with the least possible show of ill-feeling. The commission dealt successfully with a number of troubles, such as wage grievances, strikes and discontent, on various grounds, on the part of the populace.

The influence of the League of Nations was to the good and it created a more conciliatory atmosphere both politically and industrially. It was realized later, however, that perhaps too much thought had been given to self-determination and too little to French security. For without the resources of the Saar there is no doubt that the German war machine would have been far less strong and efficient.

In normal times the territory, though originally covering only 726 square miles—since last July the French have incorporated part of the neighboring Rhineland, increasing the area by half—has an output of coal, when all the mines are fully working, of 14,000,000 tons. The annual output of pig-iron was 1,750,000 tons and steel 2,000,000 tons. Besides which there are very large chemical industries, and much heavy engineering. Although the territory is so highly industrialized there is still scope for expansion, because the coal reserves are put at from 900,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 tons. The former figure is the lowest estimate. There are over 30 mines with a working strength of 65,000 men, and metallurgy employed 35,000 more. Despite the territory being comparatively small, the population is one of the densest in Europe as the result of the concentration of industry. Before the war it stood at 840,000, an increase of 50,000 in a decade.

The chief city is Saarbrücken, about 50 miles north-east of the fortress of Metz. It is an ancient place with a history going back to Roman days, when a bridge existed. During the Napoleonic era the French occupied it, but it was afterwards handed over to Prussia. During the war of 1914-18 it suffered considerably, and languished for many years.

Prosperity returned when the Nazis began re-arming the Reich. Its present population of 130,000 represents a doubling since the beginning of the century. Saarbrücken expanded with the growth of German industry. It has large iron and glass works and the adjacent coalfields cover 70 square miles. Saarlouis is another thriving centre, with valuable manufacturing industries and coal mines close by. Like the former city it stands on the River Saar, which runs through the coal-mining district. It forms part of the intricate system of river-canal waterways of this part of Europe, linking with the Rhine-Marne Canal.



H.M.S. "Centaur", Britain's new 18,300-ton aircraft-carrier, at recent Belfast launching. Laid down two years ago, she has been constantly modified since first atomic bomb tests. Nearly all details are still secret.

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★

Even though the "Danger" signs of Inflation can be taken down now, they have to be replaced with signs reading "Proceed With Caution". The ice is still too thin for any Canadian to tell himself, "Now, at last, I can go ahead and buy everything I want."

We can't—yet. But we can proceed to enjoy—in moderation—many of the goods and services which were so long in short supply. These good things are ours at moderate prices now because we were moderate in our demands before.

Today, Canadians can indeed be proud of one of this country's finest possessions, which is, as The House of Seagram has long contended, this nation's policy of moderation in all things—in its thinking, in its buying and in its personal habits.

Men who Think of Tomorrow Practice Moderation Today!

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

★ ★ ★

Exit the Irish Reel; Enter Radio Jingle

By ANDY McDERMOTT

Radio Eireann is going to sell commercial broadcast time. When the writer, a Toronto radio executive, visited Dublin a few months ago, the old set-up was operationally unimpressive according to U.S. and Canadian standards. With even a limited commercialism, however, the new policy undoubtedly will result in greater wealth and expansion. It will also offer competition to the B.B.C. for English listeners' time.

Oh, Paddy dear, and did yez hear
The news that's goin' round?
Radio Eireann's gone Commercial
How d'ye s'pose it's going to sound?

WE HAVEN'T any report as yet on whether or not the current Irish bards are already at work "modernizing" the works of Eire's famed poets and singers in line with the trend of U.S. and Canadian commercial broadcasting, but the recently announced decision of Radio Eireann, the state-owned broadcasting system, to sell 40,000 hours of time during 1947-48, certainly must have had an explosive effect on the island's radio colony.

For years, and especially since the end of World War II, there have been repeated assertions that Radio Eireann was "going commercial" and planning to take advantage of its geographical and engineering situation to beam programs towards Britain's B.B.C.-dominated millions of radio listeners, for lucrative returns. Within the past few months the expected has come to happen—maybe.

True enough, Dublin has announced 40,000 hours of time will be available for sale, at £1, or about $4, per minute. That's a potential $9,600,000 for Radio Eireann this year.

And it is also true that Robert Brennan, former Irish Minister in Washington, is back in Dublin to take over direction of the state-controlled radio set-up; and that a new short wave station is being built under forced draught, but . . .

Though the Irish will be the last to admit it, the B.B.C. still wields a mighty powerful hold in the form of governmental and economic pressure that can certainly be counted upon to stem the flood gates and over-enthusiastic hopes of British and U.S. advertising men that here, at last, is the solution to selling the British public by radio.

That is already shown by the fact that the new announcement on Eire's commercial radio indicates only specified periods of the day may be sold, and then only to very selected advertisers who must be Irish companies. And definite refusals will be given alcohol and certain cosmetic firms.

Improvement Expected

It can be expected that the limited commercialism will do much, however, to lift Radio Eireann from the rather unimportant and, certainly from the artists' viewpoint, petty-salaried niche it holds in Irish life. It should certainly improve payments to artists.

In Canada, it now takes 135 stations, all but 12 of them private and commercially owned, plus three networks, under C.B.C. direction involving 1,000 C.B.C. employees alone, to provide the country with the kind of radio Canadians demand; with much of the radio fare "imported" from the U.S.

Up until comparatively recently, Radio Eireann managed to operate from Dublin with three transmitters, and a permanent staff of less than 35 employees, including the director!

Under such a set-up, it was not surprising that the Irish listener received only 6½ to 7½ hours of programs daily compared to our minimum diet of 16 hours daily, and often 24 hours in larger Canadian centres.

When I visited Radio Eireann's Dublin set-up something less than two years ago, on a bit of leave from the R.C.A.F. spent in the enchanted isle, I had the impression that I was stepping back into radio operations known to Canadians 15 years earlier. Huddled in a few offices, certainly anything but noise-proof, in one corner of an upper floor of the post office building, was the Irish broadcasting service. Studios were few, and generally small and plain with none of the acoustic board treatment and color and noise suppression features we here felt were "musts" even in the smallest independent station.

The total announcer staff of the system numbered three men; the production staff, five men and two women. The technical staff outnumbered all the others.

In spite of this, and by use of free-lance writers, musicians, artists and the like Radio Eireann was able to produce a fairly healthy volume of programs, generally planned seven weeks ahead, not only in English language but also the three major versions of Gaelic.

In the musical line the Irish listener could have little complaint.

Of course, Ireland's poets could not be ignored, so the immemorial tradition of Irish life was given an honored place at the Irish microphone. The best of Ireland's playwrights received niggardly sums for their outpourings produced by the famed Abbey Players, also for fame more than fortune. In fact, a Canadian broadcaster would be rather overcome at the wealth of talent attracted by the lure of radio for so small monetary gain.

The fact that there were only 180,000 licensed radios in all Ireland, indicating that it was still a medium something beyond the poor working man's ken, in 1945, might explain the rather "high-brow" attitude of most of Radio Eireann's programming. Most popular of all programs were a series entitled "Information Please" and another called "Radio Digest".

It will be interesting to see what happens when the Irish commercial sponsor, paying $4 a minute for time, comparing favorably with Canadian rates, naturally tries to capture the "mass market" he is always talking about in his advertising planning.

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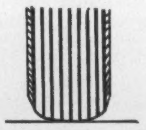

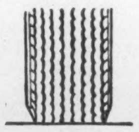

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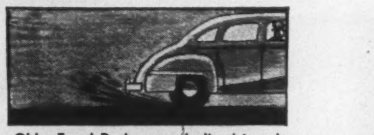
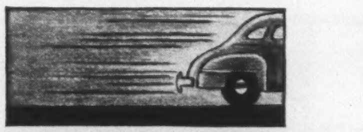
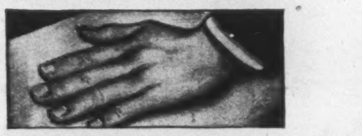
THE TREAD IS FLAT





Older Tread Designs are inclined to spin on fast starts.

With greater road gripping surface, the NEW B. F. Goodrich Tire hugs the road—drives you *forward!* AND NON-SKID STARTS MEAN LONGER TREAD LIFE!



TRY THIS TEST. Push two fingers across the top of a smooth desk. They slide with only moderate resistance. That's because there isn't much "contact area" on the finger tips.

Now—use the whole palm of your hand! Resistance is great, because there's much more "contact area." That's why the NEW B. F. Goodrich Tire with Flat Tread stops *faster* when you hit the brakes!

You've never seen a tire like this before. It's *completely new and different.* Designed differently! Engineered differently! Built differently! New in performance, stamina and record-breaking mileage. It's the post-war tire you've waited for . . . here at last!

To make it, B. F. Goodrich developed tougher, cooler-running, longer-wearing rubber compounds. The tread was made *flat.* That puts more rubber on the road—distributes weight better. It means longer wear and greater safety—faster starts and surer stops.

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The NEW B. F. Goodrich Tire has been thoroughly PROVED. In more than 21 MILLION miles of the most gruelling road tests this great NEW tire easily outwore the best pre-war tires. It's the longest mileage tire ever made by B. F. Goodrich.

This is the road-eager, quiet, greater-mileage post-war tire you've waited for. Your local B. F. Goodrich dealer has it on display! See him today!

B.F.Goodrich
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New B. F. Goodrich Batteries . . . packed with power for peak performance. Every model is super-charged, over-capacity. Choose the B. F. Goodrich Battery that is right for your car, truck bus or tractor—for your farm lighting or radio. See your B. F. Goodrich dealer—today!

7-25

B.F.Goodrich TIRES

MANHATTAN PLAYGOER

Two Broadway Shows Hold Secret for Making a Million Dollars

By NAT BENSON

New York.

IT WAS away back in 1929 when the best outside rooms in Manhattan's hotels were being rented only for jumping purposes and being reserved only for those intending to commit sidewalk, that a quiet unpretentious if poetic little American folk-play called "Green Grow the Lilacs" introduced a young playwright named Lynn Riggs. The setting of this genuine bit of folksy Americana was—yep! you're right—Oklahoma! In that original cast were June Walker, Helen Westley, Richard Hale and a young actor who has since become one of the smoothest exponents of his art, Franchot Tone.

Mr. Tone, who became so famous in Hollywood that he hardly ever needed to draw a paternal penny from his dad's huge Cyanamid plant at Niagara Falls, was not the only miraculous thing that came out of Lynn Riggs' flavorsome little Western comedy. It caught the eye and ear of that rollicking young maestro and Midas of show-business, Oscar Hammerstein II—and, in the hands of the finest librettist and lyrist since W. S. Gilbert last punched out a victory over A. J. Sullivan, the quiet little play called "Green Grow the Lilacs" became the history-making "Oklahoma." That is, with the aid of a much better-than-average tunesmith named Richard Rodgers.

All things considered, there's something pretty special and pretty epochal about "Oklahoma." I think that even Oscar Hammerstein II, no man ever to underestimate one O. Hammerstein's creative abilities, must have been somewhat astonished by all that he has since shaken out of this particular golden horn of plenty.

Since it opened at the St. James Theatre on March 31, 1943, "Oklahoma" has become not only a "must" but a "most" to conjure with. Now in its fifth year on Broadway, where you have to be an Irving nowadays even to sneeze with drama and profit, "Oklahoma" has set a new vogue in musical comedy. It has firmly established itself as the Babe Ruth of the entertainment world, the longest-running, most successful musical play in the history of the American theatre.

Its "mosts" today are legion — it has broken more records, received more awards, established more precedents than any other American musical to date. It received a Pulitzer Prize Committee's special Award for the high standard of entertainment it set. It could not qualify for an original august Pulitzer Prize (a goober $500), as it was not an *original* work, a discrepancy more than made up for by the unending symphonic glissandi it has performed for four years on a full complement of cash-registers.

Peculiarly Happy Show

It played 1718 performances to March 31, 1947, close to 1800 by now, all of them at the St. James. Its total attendance is now close to 2,750,000. A second company has been touring for three years, and a U.S.O. company took "Oklahoma" to a million and a half American men on service in the South Pacific. Miss Phillips, our reliable Theatre Guild informant, tells us that over 7,000,000 people have seen "Oklahoma" somewhere.

It opened April 30 at Old Drury Lane Theatre in London, England with the dashing Harold Keel in the role of Curly, playing opposite Betty June Watson.

For "Oklahoma" is a peculiarly happy show. It is downright pleasant from the time Curly busts in singing "Oh What A Beautiful Morning" to the zip-ah-de-doo-dah finale. You jest plumb settle back for two hours and enjoy yoreselves! For "Oklahoma" has none of the very genuine lyric heart-break of "Carousel" or the immortal "Show Boat". It is one of the most cheerful, natural and likable musical shows imaginable. It has no vital heart-stirring, pulse-quickening episodes like "Show Boat". It is all too vital, vigorous and outdoorsy for that. Outside of the odd macabre "Laurey" ballet, it's all good clean fun from start to finish.

True, there's old Jud, the Oklahoma mugwump with his Freudian weakness, who reminded me of a Merrill Denison character from up Bon Echo way, but you feel sure old Jud hasn't led enough of a healthful outdoors life to be any serious match for a 6'3" Curly. And Mary Hatcher as Laurey, the heroine, was just so darn sweet and cute and pert that she reminded us of a perverse little teenster we waited many an hour for across the road from her Sunday School on College Street on rainy Sunday afternoons nigh onto 32 years ago—and received only the Royal Canadian Brush-off for our devotion. She'll remember (said he darkly) if she reads these columns.

But "Oklahoma" is *that* kind of a show. You could take your old Aunt Florence or your teen-age Little Eva, or even your rector to see it and never be afraid of the Mae Westian plop of a single "blue" joke. And it should be remembered that love flies out when bawdry flies innuendo. Or so the authorities say, including Dave Balfour and excluding Falstaff.

To get back to "Oklahoma", Hammerstein and Rodgers took eight months to write it. It was rehearsed for only six weeks, played three tune-up evenings at New Haven and two weeks in Boston before moving to the St. James, from which it has never looked back, not even at the Shuberts. Its records have sold 400,000 albums and 2,000,000 copies in sheet music. Among actors "Oklahoma" has been called the "starmakers'" show. Among the players to whom it brought their first notable success have been Joan Roberts, Alfred Drake, Howard Da Sylva, Joan McCracken, John Raitt, Bambi Linn (now starring as "Alice in Wonderland", of which more in our next),

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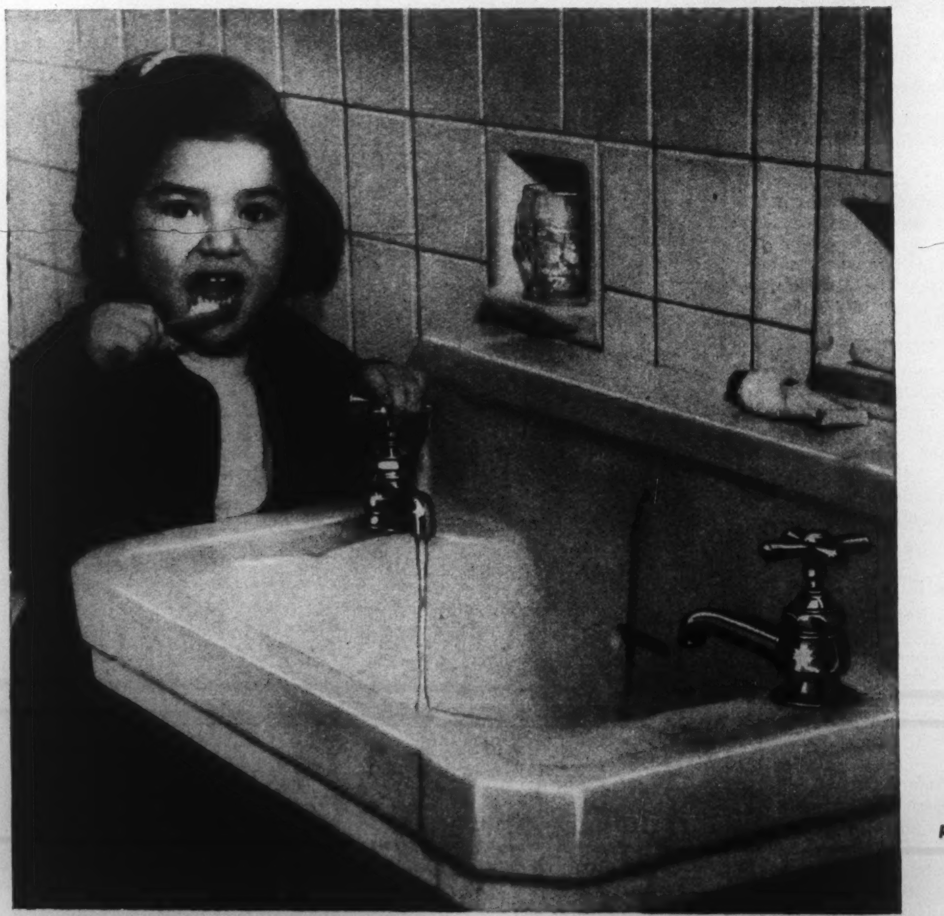

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WALLACEBURG BRASS LIMITED
WALLACEBURG — TORONTO — MONTREAL — LONDON — WINNIPEG — VANCOUVER

Evelyn Wyckoff, Celeste Holm, Iva Withers and Betty Jane Watson. Ten of these made their Broadway débuts in good old "Oklahoma" where the stars come sweepin' down.

It was even more wonderful to look at the audience during "Oklahoma" than at the actors. It does something to people. It sets them free for an hour or so, even the grimmest-pussed, most icicle-hearted Gothamite. Just for a little while, in the words of a great and all-but-forgotten poet, "Oklahoma" seems just naturally "to make you a child again, just for tonight". Its beholders wear, albeit momentarily, something of that rapt, lost, wistful expression you sometimes see on a few faces north of Poughkeepsie, Outremont or Aurora, or maybe out in Oklahoma. Just what subtle power of enchantment "Oklahoma" possesses we wouldn't hazard a guess, but we suspect it hasn't much to do with $ $ $ — despite the countless millions the show has made for all concerned.

"Liliom" with Music

It must be comforting to that whimsical-minded Viennese expatriate Ferenc Molnar to know that, no matter what he writes from now on, he will always have a gold mine in his back yard (or penthouse) for having once written a genuinely great play about a tough merry-go-round attendant or bouncer called "Liliom". When he was only 30, Molnar once spent a fruitful three weeks at a café table in Budapest writing "Liliom" in the far untroubled year of 1909.

"Liliom" was probably the finest play Molnar ever wrote. There is something quite timeless about the half-fable, half tabloid story of the swaggering handsome young tough who revelled in his unmoral Don Juan exploits as the chief unofficial attraction of a merry-go-round in Vienna's Prater of forty years ago. It could have happened any year, anywhere, at Coney Island, at Palisades Park, even at Sunnyside.

We saw Dixon Wagner and that unforgettable young actress Elaine Wodson (wonder where she is now?) do "Liliom" at Hart House Theatre nearly twenty years ago. Though no matinee idol, Wagner was a competent and spirited actor who gave Liliom all the devil-may-care, untrammelled brashness that Molnar intended him to have. I remember still how much Dixon Wagner's Liliom had of the immortal fire of life in the handful of dust, which keeps a few unreasonably dauntless human beings from being sheep and stuffed shirts.

Well, that's what the able Rouben Mamoulian kept in the Theatre Guild's great musical hit show, "Carousel". Liliom has become Billy Bigelow, lusty young American barker in an amusement park in a New England Coast town in May 1873. He's now played by a stalwart handsome ex-truck driver and Navy hero from New Jersey, Henry Michel. Michel is called "the luckiest actor on Broadway" because his singing ability (and he's a beautiful hunk of man, too) so impressed the Theatre Guild's directorate that they signed him on to succeed John Raitt, the original Billy Bigelow, who has since gone to Hollywood to make hay. But the main thing is that Billy Bigelow is still "Liliom", the same feckless swaggering rascal with a world of ill-founded confidence in his gusty masculinity.

Character as Conceived

Oscar Hammerstein II showed rare judgment and taste for a man so deep in the alfalfa, by leaving the character of Molnar's Liliom strictly alone. In so doing, Oscar left him exactly as Molnar conceived him, a natural romantic hero, and in this case, one full of pathos and power as well. Oscar II concentrated on his lyrics, and he has never done better ones than the epoch-making, eight-minute recitative "Soliloquy" so movingly sung by Michel, or the gay lilting nonsense of Jean Darling's. Carrie Pipperidge singing "June Is Bustin' Out All Over" or "When I Marry Mr. Snow".

Iva Withers is very nice and adequate as the sadly-misused Julie Jordan, but in spite of a reasonably good voice and sweet appearance, she appears pretty tepid alongside her New England "Liliom". Of course, Julie's part *is* a thankless one—all she has to do is suffer, and that's hard to do on stage unless you're a first-class actress as well as a passable singer. John Conte, once better known as a top radio announcer, contributes a memorable piece of acting as the villainous Jigger Craigin, Billy Bigelow's tempter. Henry Michel plays the lead, Billy Bigelow, with an effective combination of restraint and gusto. His singing of the show's Liebestod, the popular and moving "If I Loved You", is excellent.

That gifted composer Richard Rodgers scores more heavily in this than he did in even the fabulously successful "Oklahoma". He wrote eight genuine hits in it, and that is tops for any man's show.

It is interesting to recall that it is just twenty-five years since he and Hammerstein first teamed up to do a song for a students' show at Columbia University. They have become without question the Gilbert and Sullivan of our era and have picked up plenty of potatoes on the way.

"Carousel" opened on April 19, 1945, and is now in its third year. It has played over 900 times to a total of 1,400,000 people. In its first year it received the *only* award of the New York Critics' Drama Circle "for its various elements charmingly combined."

There isn't any reason why two or three young Canadians, a poet, a humorist, a musician, an arranger or two couldn't or shouldn't some day get together and create something worth a million dollars as Hammerstein and Rodgers have done. They *could* do it—but they never have. Les Bell, Canada's best choral leader, is ripe to help do some of it if he found the right librettist, who in turn would have to find the right play, plot or background story. So far our few local "ballad operas" or "musicomedies" have all been solemn, stuffily self-conscious or sophomoric.

As a people, perhaps we take ourselves a bit too seriously. Our ballad operas so far have been pretty heavy stuff. I don't see any real reason why, given two people who could get the time to keep it in the forefront of their minds for six months of leisure or semi-leisure, Canada couldn't create a good musical comedy or ballad opera. The French Régime is chockful of story possibilities. Remember that very famous old top-notch musical of twenty years ago? "Rose Marie" had a Northern Canadian background.

So let's go, friends! Now that the Income Tax is down, who'll step right up to the box-office and let formidable old Manhattan have a "boffo" right between the flats and the foots?

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT Dec. 31, 1946

ASSETS

Cash		$10,922,576.22
*United States Government Obligations		31,091,520.98
*Canadian Government Obligations		2,726,611.48
*Other Public Bonds		2,032,865.20
*Railroad Bonds	$959,838.20	
*Public Utility Bonds	714,151.56	
Total Corporate Bonds		1,673,989.76
*Preferred Stocks		5,549,132.80
*Other Stocks		12,193,732.00
Mortgage Loans		142,750.47
Administrative Office Buildings		3,312,703.34
Premiums in Course of Collection (Not over 90 days past due)		6,597,808.21
Accrued Interest and Rents		235,590.21
Other Assets		353,307.03
ADMITTED ASSETS		$76,832,587.70

LIABILITIES

Reserve of Unearned Premiums		$19,162,824.17
Provision for Unpaid Claims		26,806,612.10
Miscellaneous Liabilities		4,824,957.81
Reserve for United States and Canadian Income Taxes		954,846.22
General Contingency Reserves		6,850,000.00
Capital	$ 5,000,000.00	
Surplus	13,233,347.40	
Capital and Surplus		18,233,347.40
TOTAL		$76,832,587.70

* Eligible bonds amortized. Insurance stocks valued on basis of pro rata share of capital and surplus. All other securities at quotations prescribed by National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Net Premiums written during 1946 .... $54,960,138.17

Increase over 1945 ..... $12,436,037.10

Net Premiums written in Canada during 1946 - $4,867,914.00
Increase over 1945 - - - - - - 1,932,645.00

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SPORTING LIFE

The Fall of the Alps: the Fable with a Moral for Everybody

By KIMBALL McILROY

ONCE upon a time there was a gentleman named Lou Pfaltz. Lou was a promoter of professional wrestling. He was a sportsman, naturally, whose only interest was in advancing the cause of clean, honest sport. And seeing to it that the public was entertained by only the best and most skilful of wrestling. And making sure that the public paid well and frequently for the privilege, although this last was of secondary importance. Secondary to Lou's life.

There had been a time when Lou's existence had been a thing of joy and serenity. Lou and a number of other promoters—on a strict scale of one per large city—had formed what they termed an informal association, and what sceptics called a trust. This association, or trust, signed up wrestlers from among ex-football players, ex-truck drivers, and ex-short-order cooks, told them where and when to wrestle, how long to wrestle, and who was to win. The wrestlers did as they were told, were paid off adequately if not handsomely and became popular figures with an adoring and gullible public.

There was not a fly to be found in the ointment.

Unsavory Characters

Not until certain unsavory characters who were not members of the association looked upon it and saw that it was good, that there was apparently no limit whatsoever to the gullibility nor the financial reserves of the public. They moved in on the association and now there was not just one, but two and sometimes three, promoters of clean, honest wrestling in each major city.

This was a hell of a note.

Lou and his friends were faced with something low and despicable and probably un-American and un-Canadian too: competition. There was only just so much public to go around, and it was being spread mighty thin. Lou had to wear last year's suit. He was down to his last dozen pairs of shoes. And so were the other members of the association.

They held a meeting and talked things over. Something had to be done, but what? The answer, which Lou thought of, was very simple and made the association very happy, because it would not cost an awful lot of money, except to the public.

The promoters who were not in the association were staging wrestling matches with just plain wrestlers. Obviously, this was out of date and old-fashioned. The members of the association would fix that.

They went in for wrestlers with beards. Long beards and wide beards. Red beards and black beards. Any kind of beard at all. They rarely found a man with a beard who could wrestle too, but that didn't matter. His opponent could always grab the beard and make the fans scream with delight with this ingenious trick, and so there wasn't much time, or need, for anybody to wrestle.

Everybody Happy?

People flocked to see the association's bearded wrestlers and everybody was very happy, including Lou, until the other promoters began hiring wrestlers with beards too. The old crisis arose again, and the association held another meeting.

Someone came up with another suggestion, possibly someone who happened to be staring at Lou at the time. Why not, he said, go in for ugly wrestlers? People were getting tired of watching the same old human faces, at least the ones they could see behind the beards. People want variety.

So the association began looking for wrestlers with weird and misshapen faces, which was not as difficult as it might appear. They found wrestlers with big heads and little heads, round heads and square heads, heads like eggs and heads like rubber balls. And although none of these discoveries could wrestle, the public flocked to see them. This made the members of the association, including Lou Pfaltz, very happy.

For a while.

It apparently hadn't occurred to anyone in the association that they didn't have a corner on people who were funny-looking. Because they hadn't. The other promoters raided sideshows and movie lots and brokerage establishments and came up with wrestlers who would frighten not only children but adults too. And did.

The association held a third meeting. They were becoming very adept at holding meetings. They held more meetings than wrestling matches. They discussed their problem and what they were going to do about it. And someone, as usual, had an idea.

All their wrestlers, he pointed out, even the bearded ones and the funny-looking ones, were of normal weight. This, obviously, would never do. Wrestling fans wanted to see fat men. Very fat men, the fatter the better.

Everyone agreed to this, because its truth was obvious, and everyone went out and found fat wrestlers, wrestlers who weighed three hundred pounds, four hundred pounds, five hundred pounds, five hundred and eighteen pounds. And the public flocked to see them, even though they were too fat to wrestle, and in many cases too fat to do much of anything.

All except Lou. Lou couldn't find a fat man anywhere. He advertised and he sent scouts out and he passed the word around in the right places. All he found were little fellows — three, four hundred pounds or so.

So he resolved to go out himself and look for a fat wrestler, the fattest wrestler anybody ever saw. He went all over town, looking at people, standing near weighing machines, haunting the reducing salons.

Misunderstood

He met a policeman who was very fat, directing traffic at an intersection. Lou went up to the policeman and said, "How would you like to wrestle?"

"Oh, looking for a fight, eh?" the policeman said, and he promptly picked Lou up and threw him fifty feet.

Lou spotted another fat man walking along the street, but this fat man fell down just as Lou was going to speak to him, and even with a derrick the authorities couldn't get him back onto his feet again, so Lou went reluctantly away, figuring the authorities would probably have to shoot him.

He found the man he wanted — his name was Lester Peebles — in the sideshow of a penny arcade. Lester said he would rather wrestle than just sit and be looked at for a penny, and he signed a contract. Lou realized that Lester Peebles would never do for the name of a wrestler and so he changed his name to Big Alps, having heard somewhere that the Alps were mountains, and on the large side.

Lou's problems with Big Alps commenced at once, when he tried to find him a place to live. The hotels just laughed, and boardinghouse proprietors were the same, except for one who wanted to charge by the pound for accommodation. Lou finally put a whole lot of mats together at a gym he owned a part-interest in, where Alps could sleep.

Feeding was another problem. Alps could eat a lot, really a lot, and food was expensive, especially nowadays. Yet Lou couldn't take a chance on him wasting away. He compromised by putting him on a diet of oats, which were cheap and reputedly fattening. That worked fine.

On the night of Big Alps' first bout another problem arose, namely that of transporting him to the arena. No cab driver would even listen to the proposition. The streetcars were too crowded with people going to the match. Conway's Cartage finally sent a van.

All this cost a lot of money, but Lou didn't care. He had the biggest wrestler in the world and he was going to make himself a fortune. He didn't even protest too vigorously at the expense of tearing part of the side out of the arena, to get Big Alps in.

Riding the Crest

So you can see that Lou was riding the crest, and amply justifying his reputation as a noble and unselfish benefactor of the fine old sport of clean, honest wrestling.

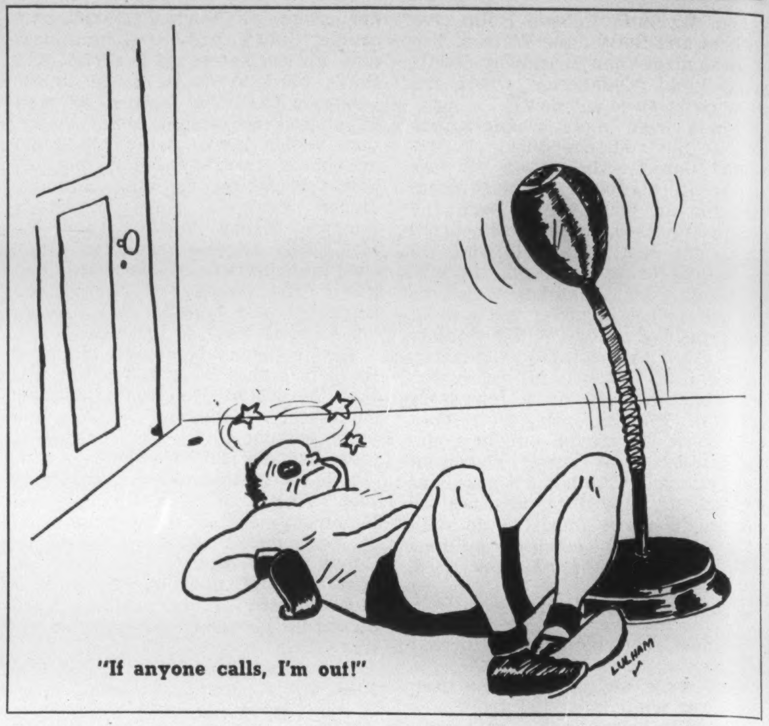
But this story has to have a moral, and it has one.

When the time arrived for the main bout, there was a fanfare and Big Alps appeared. He lumbered down the aisle, and as he started up the ring steps Lou stood below and led the clapping and cheering. He didn't want anybody in the place not to realize what an important event in the history of wrestling was taking place before their very eyes.

Only Lou had made one miscalculation. Big Alps stepped proudly into the ring and, with a loud rending sound, the ring collapsed onto the floor. It was a hard floor, cement.

People immediately started looking for Lou, to tell him about what had occurred.

They found him under the ring, pressed flat as a 1914 dime, beyond the necessity or even the possibility of being informed of the tragedy.



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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Archbishop Vachon of Ottawa Is Scientist as Well as Priest

By FRANK FLAHERTY

WHEN a priest dabbles in science it is not news. When the same priest wins recognition by the lay world of science as a leader in his field, it is a bit out of the ordinary.

When on top of that he becomes a bishop it is something more remarkable, and when as a bishop, the scientist makes it one of his special missions to promote devotion and prayer to the Virgin Mary, something really extraordinary has happened.

It has all happened in Canada, in the case of Most Rev. Alexandre Vachon, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ottawa. Into the 62 years of his life so far this prelate has packed a terrific amount of activity but it is safe to say the present year will be the busiest of his career, for Ottawa is to be the scene of a Marian Congress, the first large-scale Catholic manifestation to be held since the recent war put a temporary halt to the series of Eucharistic Congresses which were held in different countries at intervals of five years or so.

Largest Assembly

As head of the diocese sponsoring the congress, the archbishop will be host to the largest assembly of cardinals, bishops, priests and lay people brought together in a good many years. The calling of the Congress is his way of marking the 100th anniversary of the establishment of his See as the diocese of Bytown in 1847 and of advancing devotion to the Mother of Jesus.

Congresses of the sort being arranged for Ottawa next June are not assemblies for discussion and deliberation. They are simply a bringing together of numbers of people to join in prayers usually for some special purpose. The main events are Masses, the ordinary service of the Church but performed on a scale and in a setting suitable to the size of the assembly.

The other events are processions, pageants and presentations built around some main theme. In the case of the Eucharistic Congresses the theme is the Eucharist. In the case of a Marian Congress the theme is the life of the Virgin Mary. The special purpose for which the prayers will be offered is the establishment of a lasting peace, and representatives of the hierarchy in some 70 countries who have accepted invitations to attend will participate.

The man who initiated this project, which to the secular mind might seem rather remote from the realm of practical workaday affairs, served for some years as a member of the National Research Council, is a past president of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry and has behind him important personal achievements in scientific research and the economic application of the results of research.

Special Monument

The special monument to his scientific effort is probably the existence at ancient Laval University in Quebec City of a science faculty which has given an impetus to scientific and technical education generally in French-speaking Canada.

Alexandre Vachon was born in 1885 at St. Raymond de Portneuf, Que., and followed the usual path of a Quebec boy destined for the priesthood. He studied at Laval and at the Petit Seminary of Quebec and was ordained to the priesthood. The only unusual thing about him was that while pursuing his theological studies he also specialized in biology and chemistry.

After obtaining doctorates at Laval in philosophy, theology and canon law, he went on to further scientific studies at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He became professor of chemistry at Laval and later dean of the science faculty.

For a good many years Archbishop Vachon's life was little different from that of any other university professor. His days were spent in the classroom and the laboratory. He attended meetings of scientists, delivered papers and wrote articles. His services and advice were sought by both the Quebec and Dominion governments.

He was made director of the St. Lawrence Biological Station at Trois Pistoles, set up for the purpose of studying the marine life of the St. Lawrence River and with the special object of locating the best fishing areas. He was active in putting to practical use the information obtained in getting the fishermen of the lower St. Lawrence to move to the better fishing grounds and the result has been an appreciable improvement in the catch and the economic welfare of the fishing communities.

Promoted Out of Research

His research work at Trois Pistoles was carried on during summer vacations when the university classes were closed, and it was as a sideline to this research effort that he became one of the sponsors of a movement which has done a good deal to promote good-will between French and English-speaking Canada. He was associated with President Fox of the University of Western Ontario in the establishment of the French summer school at Trois Pistoles through which large numbers of Ontario students have enlarged their knowledge of the French language and developed an intimacy with the life of French-speaking Canada.

In effect he was promoted out of the opportunity to share further in scientific research and teaching when he was made Rector of Laval University and still further detached from science when he was appointed coadjutor Archbishop of Ottawa in 1939 to assist and succeed the ailing Archbishop Guillaume Forbes who died a few months later.

The Canadian Institute of Chemistry marked his elevation to the episcopate by conferring an honorary membership "in commemoration of his life work in promoting the teaching of chemistry in Canada and especially his leadership in all matters relating to the training of chemists for industry and research in his native province of Quebec."

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PORTS OF CALL

Britain's Green and Pleasant Land Prepares for Peacetime Visitors

WHILE the British Isles still face many serious reconversion problems, both Government and the travel industry are eager to restore the important tourist trade and everything is being done to prepare for an influx of pleasure travelers. For example, visitors to Great Britain this summer will have an opportunity to travel along the King's Highway by motor coach as in pre-war years. The tours are of from 7 to 12 days' duration with departures from London every week, throughout the summer season.

The most extensive tour visits Wales, the English Lake District, Scotland and the Highlands, and the English Cathedral Route. Another popular route goes down into Devonshire and Cornwall, visiting the Lorna Doone Country, the fashionable south shore resorts and historic ports from which many early colonists set sail for the New World.

Ireland enjoyed its banner year of tourist traffic in 1946. Nearly half a million visitors traveled to the Emerald Isle during the summer months. Several factors contributed to this tourist boom. Removal of wartime restrictions made it possible for English people to travel outside their own country. Ireland was easily accessible, and together with its many scenic attractions, it had the advantage of less rigorous rationing than existed in England.

Recognizing the fortuitous character of the boom of 1946, the Irish authorities are taking steps to improve and expand tourist facilities. Plans call for the modernization of existing hotels throughout the country, and the building of new hotels and holiday camps. Special attention is being paid to the development of tourist routes of special interest to overseas visitors, since Ireland is now an important station on the great Transatlantic air routes.

Ancient Stones

The world's three most famous stones weathered the Second World War without damage, and will be visited by tourists who go to Great Britain and Ireland this summer. The Blarney Stone, the Stone of Scone, and the Rosetta Stone are again being included in sightseeing trips.

In the Shakespeare country. Still popular with many overseas visitors to the British Isles is the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, pictured here in its delightful river setting.

The *Stone of Scone*, which is enclosed beneath the seat of the Coronation Chair on which all English Kings have been crowned since the time of Edward I, will be found in Westminster Abbey. Among many legends surrounding this stone is one that identifies it as the Stone on which Jacob rested his head when he dreamed of angels ascending and descending a ladder which reached to heaven.

The *Rosetta Stone* will again be on view at the British Museum in London. This stone, which was discovered by one of Napoleon Bonaparte's officers in Egypt, bears an inscription in three languages — ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, Demotic (a later form of Egyptian writing) and Greek. It provided the key for deciphering the picture-writing of the Egyptians, and is one of the most valuable relics of antiquity.

The *Blarney Stone*, which as everyone knows confers the gift of eloquence upon everyone who kisses it, is merely a building stone, located at the top of the donjon tower of ruined Blarney Castle, a favorite tourist sight of the Emerald Isle. Though not involved in air raids during the Second World War, the Blarney Stone was struck by a cannonball fired by Cromwell's men at the siege of Blarney many years ago.

Naval Holiday

The greatest patriotic festival in Britain for 1947 will be the Clydeside Celebration of July 22 and 23, when the entire British Home Fleet will become the center of a gala program of activities. The festivities are to honor the shipyard workers of the Clyde River building yards for their stupendous wartime achievement of building and repairing over 26,000 ships.

On July 22 a hundred warships, led by the new battleship *Duke of York*, will steam into the mouth of the Clyde River and line up for an inspection by the King and Queen. Twenty thousand sailors will be aboard the fleet and all of them will have shore leave at one time or another during the celebrations. Thousands of people will come to see the fleet, and in honor of the crowds and the occasion, the most elaborate fireworks display in British history is being planned, which is expected to thrill 200,000 spectators. All resorts from Glasgow down to the Clyde's mouth are arranging parties for the sailors and the visitors.

Edinburgh Festival

Great Britain's major artistic event for 1947 will be the International Festival of Music and Drama, to take place at Edinburgh from August 24 to September 13.

The Festival program includes

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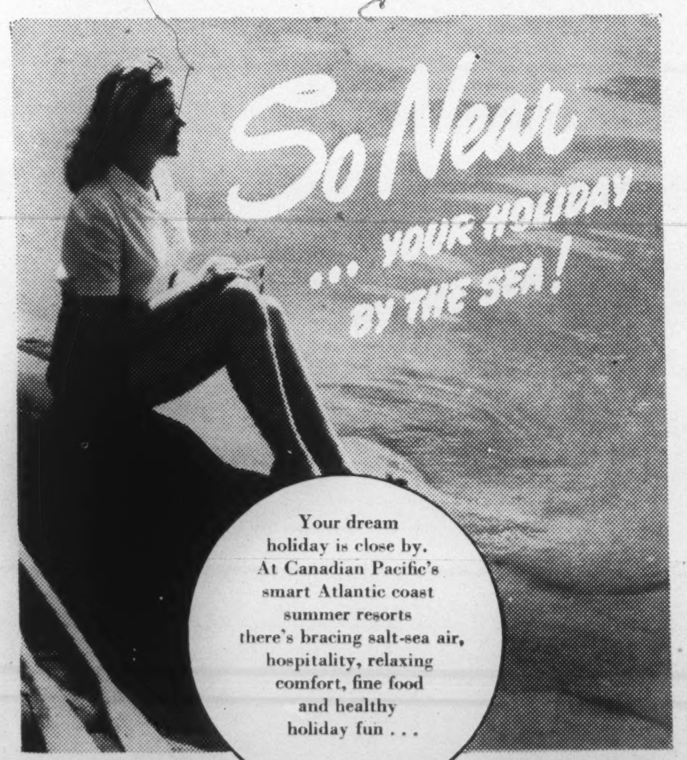
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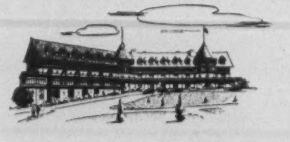

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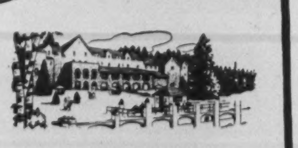

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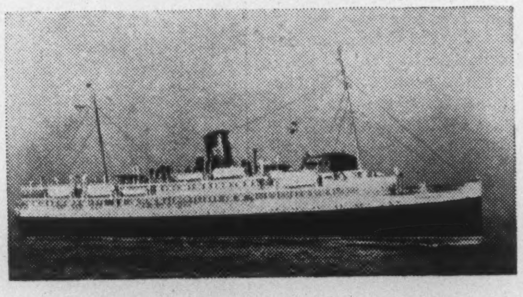

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symphony concerts, grand operas, and plays. Among the orchestras scheduled to participate are the Halle, the Vienna Philharmonic, and Liverpool Philharmonic. Bruno Walter will conduct and Lotte Lehman is one of the featured singing celebrities. England's famous Glyndebourne Opera Company will stage twelve performances, and London's "Old Vic" Dramatic Company will offer selections from its repertory of Shakespeare's plays. British authorities are making plans to receive a large number of visitors from overseas. Hotel accommodations are being released from requisitioning and adequate food supplies will be made available for tourists.

"Elephant and Castle"

Visitors to London are always interested in the signboards on the big buses which serve the vast Metropolitan District over some 300 different routes, showing names such as "Tooting Broadway", "Shoot Up Hill", "Canning Town", and "West Ham". But of all these strange combinations of words, "Elephant & Castle" is the most intriguing. There is no elephant and no castle to be found at the destination of the "Elephant & Castle" buses, but merely a busy crossroads of southeast London. Before the blitz swept this area, there was an old "pub" here known as "The Elephant and Castle". It was a famous landmark and will probably be restored. The origin of the name "Elephant and Castle" is still in doubt, though there are two interesting explanations of it.

According to an article published in the London *Times* many years ago, the name of the public house is derived from the skeleton of an elephant which was dug up in the vicinity in 1714. A flint-headed spear was found nearby, whence it was conjectured that the elephant was killed by ancient Britons in a battle with the Roman invaders. A more romantic story explains that the present Elephant and Castle is actually a mispronunciation of the French words "A l'Enfante de Castille" which was the name of a very old inn that once stood on this spot beside the road that led into London from Dover. According to this version, the inn served as a stopping place for foreign emissaries to the English Court, who frequently paused here to remove their traveling clothes and put on official robes of state before entering London.

It is said that the Spanish Princess Catharine, stopped at the Inn on her way to Whitehall Palace when she journeyed to England to become the consort of Henry VIII; consequently the inn adopted the name "A l'Enfante de Castille". These French words were eventually mispronounced into Elephant and Castle, and the public house which succeeded the 16th Century Inn retained the time-honored name.

Irish Port

Announcement that the new luxury liner *Mauretania* will call at Cobh in Ireland on her future Transatlantic crossings, gives that port new importance along the shipping lanes.

Cobh is the most accessible port to the Transatlantic lane from America to English Channel ports. Located on the south shore of the Emerald Isle, it is the deep-sea port of the big city of Cork at the head of the same bay. The name Cobh (pronounced "Cove") means a port, but it is still widely known in shipping circles around the world as Queenstown, the name it held from 1840 to 1922 in honor of Queen Victoria.

Cobh is no longer a naval base. The forts at the capes commanding the harbor are relics from the First War. More up-to-date is the lofty lighthouse on Roches Point, whose beams can be seen for 14 miles at sea. The city lies on Great Island, built on hills sloping down to the harbor. Passengers coming ashore here will find Cobh's most interesting sight to be St. Colman's Cathedral in French Gothic style, whose carillon is the largest in all the British Isles. The hills surrounding the bay offer many beautiful drives and promenades, and the beaches outside the harbor are popular all over Ireland. Cobh also is the home of the oldest yacht club in the world—the Royal Cork Yacht Club founded in 1729.

From Cobh passengers proceed by automobile or train to Cork, southern Ireland's largest city, fifteen miles away, whence direct trains run to Dublin; and excursions can be made to nearby Blarney Castle and to the beautiful lakes of Killarney.

Tennyson Estate

Farringford, seaside home of the famous poet laureate, Alfred Lord Tennyson, will soon become one of England's most attractive vacation resorts as well as an important literary shrine. Visitors to Britain, who have always shown such a keen interest in Shakespeare's Birthplace, the English Lake Region, with its poetic associations, the Thomas Hardy Country, the Scott Country and the Burns Country, will undoubtedly wish to include Farringford in their future itineraries.

The Tennyson Estate is located near the western tip of the Isle of Wight, and comprises 235 acres, including a magnificent stretch of high downs which rise steeply from the English Channel. Farringford House, to which Tennyson came three years after his marriage and his appointment as Poet Laureate of England, dates mainly from the middle of the 18th Century. It is an unpretentious though dignified building pleasantly situated in a parklike expanse of lawns and copses, overlooking Freshwater Bay and the Sea. Adjoining the formal grounds is a meadow known as the Maiden's Croft, so called by the monks of the Abbey of Lyra in Normandy, who owned this ground until one Walter Farringford took possession of it in the 14th Century.

By next summer it is expected that facilities will be available for more visitors, and undoubtedly many who go to England will wish to see this interesting development in the Isle of Wight. Special care has been taken to preserve relics of the Poet, many of which were already at Farringford, and others which have been gathered together and placed in the rooms where he worked.

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English Village's Face in Dickens Make-Up

By STEPHANIE JARVIS

In the writer's home village of Hurst, Berkshire, the Ealing Studios spent some months last year filming "Nicholas Nickleby". The villagers saw their lanes, cottages and pubs transformed by movie art into a make-believe world inhabited by the famous Dickens characters—brutal schoolmaster Squeers, poor Smike, Nicholas, et al. Canadians will have an opportunity to see the film about the last week in June.

Hurst, Berks., England.

WHEN Ealing Studio scouts, searching the English countryside for the exact type they wanted for "the Cottage at Bow" in their coming film of "Nicholas Nickleby", found it in the lovely little color-washed thatched cottage of an old farm laborer in the Berkshire village of Hurst, the excitement of the villagers was tremendous.

Hurst is a very ancient village. It is mentioned, under its Norman name of "Wicelet" (the name surviving in one section of the village as "Whistley Green") in either Domesday Book or the Saxon Chronicles — anyway a sufficiently aged publication, and another ancient writer refers to King Alfred travelling to his estates at Windsor through the village of "Hirst"; but it is by no means a show village like its high-falutin' neighbor Sonning-on-Thames. The one village street has merely the usual post office, village shop, butcher and council houses; but hidden away in the curving, green lanes roundabout are two or three authentically old and beautiful cottages — half-timbered, with huge, built-on chimneys, lovely, irregular roofs of wavy, moss-stained pink tiles or thick layers of thatch over tiny windows, and all set against a background of bright green meadows and delicate green elms in gardens thick with flowers.

All except old George Horne's. George's cottage is quite the most beautiful of the lot and is continually being painted by artists who cricked their necks trying to get a good view in the narrow lane with its unfair hazard of deep ditches and high hedges; but old George thought it all a lot of nonsense and dratted the landlord for painting the outside "to please they artists instead of mending they leaks," and filled his garden with taters and cabbages and got on with his job.

Glamorized Gardens

So when Ealing Studios came along, while the cottage was a dream and the background perfect, the garden was far from a setting for the love affair of pretty Kate Nickleby. The garden had to be glamorized, and the proud firm of Waterer, Son and Crisp was turned on to the job. A curving, gravelled pathway replaced the narrow footpath; rose-trees were planted; big beds of rhododendrons, lupins, polyanthuses and primroses filled the corners and an impressive clipped bird on a clipped hedge was imported. A synthetic rustic seat of plaster and birch-logs was constructed, a similar rustic bridge—with, conveniently, one railing—was thrown across the stream; ("ditch" said George, disgustedly,) and a handsome rustic summer-house erected in a corner of the garden. Bark window-boxes filled with bright flowers ornamented the tiny windows under the thatch, and even an artificial rose vine—for the movie-time, alas, was before the roses—was trained over the new rustic arbor at the door.

Then began the epic of Hollywood in Berkshire—a rich, free entertainment for the whole village and the surrounding countryside. Down from Ealing came van after van filled with actors, technicians, artists and photographers, dressers and hairdressers, costumes, make-up, flood-lights and movie-tackle of all description, filling the narrow lane to overflowing and the hearts of the villagers with unbounded awe. It was all a wonder.

This tiny village, without even a picture-house to alternate with the W.I., the village whist-drives, or darts at "The Green Man," had suddenly become a lovely, open-air picture-house itself. Fine gentlemen in tight trousers and colored waistcoats strolled up and down the lane and talked to the locals; ladies in crinolines and fetching side curls asked how old Jimmy was and wasn't he a fine baby, though! Old George took a holiday from work and sat in his cottage all day determined to keep an eye on everything. Old Sam Bullock, the village Baker, Poet, South African War veteran and A.R.P. Section Leader, baked 60 or so rolls a day for the company and became gently sentimental over Kate Nickleby and her lover.

"Ah", he said, wistfully, "you should 'ave seen them two on the bridge they put up; her and Frank Cherryble they called him—lovely, it was!

On Wednesday-half-holiday every man, woman and child in Hurst downed tools and made for Poplar Lane. The local police force, two and sometimes three strong, directed a heavy traffic in farm carts and prams and zealously abetted the producer in keeping the decks cleared for action. The green meadow opposite old George's cottage was packed with mothers, babies, assorted children and old folk while the young men and maidens crowded boldly into the lane itself. Cameras and sound instruments manoeuvred into position. The police force, shouting "Make way, there!" importantly engineered a pathway through the crowd and a small car swept through, a couple of smiling actresses waving gaily. The assistant director called out warningly, "Silence, please! The rehearsal is just beginning. Silence!", and the crowd obediently hushed.

Dreams Dissuader

The actual procedure was an eye-opener and probably responsible for the abandonment of movie dreams on the part of at least some of the younger ladies.

"You know that bit where Kate—Sally Ann Howes that was—only sixteen they say!—well, she had to walk down the lane to Old George's cottage with a basket over her arm, and do you know how many times he made her do it? *Fourteen times! I* wouldn't be a movie star! Want to get on with it!"

The summer house, as well as the rustic bridge, came into play with a compassionate little Kate ministering to Smike stretched out on a couch; and the charming curve of Poplar Lane itself made a background for a very popular number when a genuine old four wheeler, specially brought down from London and complete with cabby in blue coat, brass buttons and tall beaver hat, drove up with Nicholas on a visit to his mother and sister.

"The cottage at Bow" wasn't the only setting to be photographed in Hurst. The old Castle Inn, just opposite the Parish Church, became the Inn on the Portsmouth Road where the trudging Nicholas and Smike spent the night. The Parish House, its churchy appearance disguised by quantities of vines and creepers tacked on with tape and adhesive plaster, and a wrought iron "inn" sign, made the second inn, while a great hay-wain, piled with hay, at the door, a yokel in a smock frock and haymaker's hat, with a pitch-fork, and another yokel drinking beer from a pewter mug at the table outside the Castle took the scene back a hundred years. The attention to detail alone changed the scene from the 20th to the 19th century. An old, chipped milestone was set up—papier maché, but who's to know it?—pebbles were scattered over the modern road with grass stuck in between; the inn sign was changed.

"Well," said Mr. Cavalcanti, "I think we can begin."

"Stop!" shouted the artist, frantically. They had forgotten the George VI post box, nestling bright red and unmistakable in the corner of the building. In no time at all, however, it was covered up with cardboard and painted like the rest of the brick work, and Mr. Cavalcanti, with a sigh, settled down in a chair in the roadway, shoulders hunched, and the rehearsal began.

Mud Treatment

"Not so fast, Smike. You're tired. Speak more slowly. Derek, you're much too tidy. You've walked all the way from London on dusty roads. Come here."

He picks up a handful of dust and throws it on their clothes, rubs a little mud on their cheeks, twitches Nicholas' collar a little askew. The rehearsal goes on.

Hurst is this writer's own village; but as I had unfortunately missed the village movie debut at first hand, I determined to try and see some of the inside scenes that were being shot at Ealing. A request for an opportunity to report the production for a Canadian weekly brought a kind reply from the director, and on a hot summer's day I paid my first visit to a film studio.

A lofty, huge barn of a room, filled with strange machines like mediaeval battering rams, the floor wreathed with coils of tubing; great flood-lights in varying heights; sections of rooms, looking strangely lonely; a corner of a brick wall with an old hip-bath hanging on it; workmen walking about carrying things; men in attendance on the varying monsters fiddling with their charges; young women standing tensely with an air of waiting—and all converging towards a rather small corner of an interior, strangely without a ceiling. Squeers' sitting room. Stone, astonishingly fashioned and colored from plaster in the studio workshops, with a low, heavy archway and a heavy door. A tall bookcase filled with an untidy mass of books, papers and odds and ends, a dirty red curtain crazily hooked up and thick with dust, an ancient leather chair, and in the middle an old oak table with a square black bottle, glasses and an enormous meat pie, indescribably conveyed Dickens' mixed atmosphere of conviviality, menace and misery.

Behind the table a stocky man in a rough, Victorian overcoat, with a shiny, egg-like head; a very thin, pale youth, and an elegant young gentleman with glossy hair, take up various positions as lights are adjusted. Pat O'Connor, the publicity director and my guide, whispers information.

"That's Alfred Drayton—Squeers. Nicholas—Derek Bond. He's just been demobbed. Was a prisoner in Germany. This is just his second picture. Smike was a find. He was a student at the R.A.D.A. and one of our people saw him by chance. Perfect type."

"Quiet, please. Quiet. The rehearsal will begin."

Squeers pushes open the door and stamps in followed by Nicholas and the pathetic Smike carrying Nicholas' bag. Nicholas takes off his beaver hat and unwinding a scarf, removes his check travelling cloak. Mr. Drayton starts to take off *his* scarf but succeeds in winding it closer round his neck.

"Put the *other* end over, Alfred," says Cavalcanti, "then you can pull it off quickly. Look." Patiently the director adjusts the scarf.

Squeers strikes a large, old-fashioned match with a great flare and lights the dingy oil lamp that hangs over the table, and blows the match—but it flares brightly on. He blows a second huge puff—then

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a third—it becomes like a birthday candle game on a cake. There is a subdued ripple of laughter.

"Throw it down and step on it, Alfred!" says Cavalcanti. "It's taking up too much time!"

The rehearsal starts again—but now the lamp chimney starts to smoke. The property man comes in and fiddles with it. Once more Squeers and Nicholas enter and unwind themselves from their long scarves.

Getting It Right

"You've forgotten the black patch for your eye, Alfred. Where's Alfred's black patch?"

The black patch is found and once more we begin. "Smith, Brown, Robinson," says Squeers, roughly dealing out a packet of letters, "what people want to write to them for when they can't read—!" He pours himself a glass of grog from the black bottle. Smike pathetically enquires if there is no news for him. "No, nor ever will be!" roars Squeers. Nicholas looks about questioningly; Smike picks up Nicholas' bag and starts off with it—and that is the scene for which all this huge effort of people and things has been directed.

"How long will that be on the completed picture?" and the publicity man whispers back, "Oh, about thirty seconds—hardly more."

After about an hour's rehearsal, mainly of the lamp, the matches, the muffler and the black patch, Cavalcanti murmurs, "Well—I think we might shoot it now." The cameras and sound instruments move into position; a young man measures the distance from the battering ram to the table with a tape measure and stands throwing out his arms for the focussing, while Squeers, Nicholas and Smike go off for a final touching up. Alfred Drayton adjusts a rough wig on his bald head and one of the young women combs Nicholas' wavy locks. A great hose in the background foams up in a shower of white flakes.

"Snowflakes," whispers Mr. O'Connor, and the three walk under it while a realistic powdering falls on their shoulders and hats. The young woman arranges Nicholas' hair once more and another one adjusts the snowflakes.

At Last, Action

"Ready," says the Assistant Director. "*Quiet* there, please!"

Bells ring. A red light flashes on. Silence as of a church settles over the studio full of people. Cavalcanti sits up in his chair.

"Ready—ACTION!"

The low door opens. Snowy and gruff, Squeers enters and unwinds his scarf. Nicholas takes off his checked cloak; Squeers lifts his black patch—and off comes his wig. "I *knew* that would happen," he mutters.

"Cut!" roars the director. The actors troop over to the snow machine once more and an adjustment is made to Squeers' black patch. A young lad holds up a board with the legend "Take 2".

"Ready. Action!" Again—"Smith, Jones, Robinson—." Squeers starts to light the lamp—and out goes the match.

"Cut!" the Director turns to the property man. "We'll have to use the big matches after all. Do you think Alfred has enough snow on his left shoulder?"

"Take 3". The black patch is successfully lifted, and—oh, triumph!—the lamp is lighted! Then Nicholas' lantern catches a reflection and makes a flash.

"Cut!"

"Take 4." This time Alfred Drayton, who is not so young as he once was, forgot one of his lines—and I didn't blame him. "Cut!" "Take 5." "Take 6."

Dame Sybil Thorndyke, dressed frowsily in Mrs. Squeers' crinoline and bonnet, is standing watching. "So sorry to be late for your scene, Dame Sybil," whispers Cavalcanti. In an armchair behind me Nicholas' stand-in is fast asleep. He wakes with a start. "That *was* lovely," he murmurs, sheepishly. "I have to get up at five, takes me two hours to get here and we have to start being made up at seven."

And now it's getting on for one and I have to catch my train. We go out of the studio, past the unbelievably life-like creation of "The Saracen's Head"—oak beams, old galleries, and a great, grim effigy looking down on the cobbled courtyard.

"It was lucky this part of the studio was cobbled," I said ingenuously. Mr. O'Connor laughed. "Turned out in the workshop in yard-wide strips—look!" But I had to touch them to believe it. In the courtyard there is a real old travelling coach with seats on top and old fashioned luggage, looking surprisingly small. "When you think of the Green Line Coaches—!" I said, but Mr. O'Connor sighed a little wistfully. "Just the same, it must have been rather nice, sitting up there, with the horses galloping—."

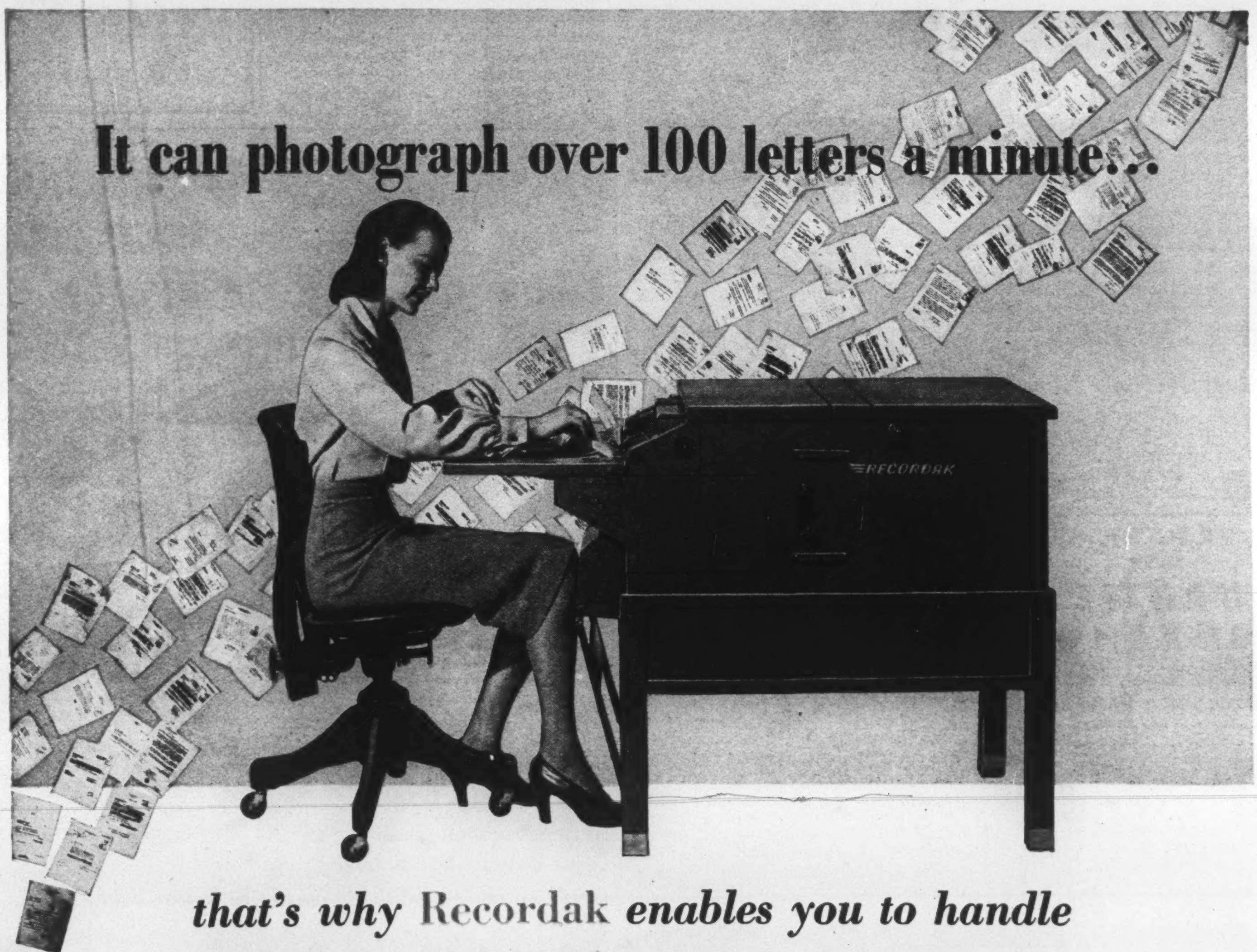
Nicholas Nickleby will be a great picture, with multitudinous scenes and most beautiful workmanship—a whole theatre built inside the studio for the Crummles' episodes—old Ralph Nickleby and his scheming; Newman Noggs and Miss Snevellicci and Mr. Micawber and the Infant Phenomenon—but what I shall look for as the most important of the whole undertaking will be those 30 seconds I personally supervised. In the same way, every inhabitant of Hurst village making their way by bus or train to Reading or Wokingham, for there is no Picture House in Hurst, will know that Ealing Studios, Cavalcanti, even Dickens himself existed only to immortalize the Castle Inn and Old Horne's cottage.

All but Old George himself.

"Them play-actors and their rubbishing flowers!" he says, disgustedly. "Do you know what they been and done? Covered up some of my taters!"

(Tentative dates for first showings of "Nicholas Nickleby" in Canadian cities are set for the last week in June, according to Eagle-Lion Films of Canada. Audiences already know from film versions of "David Copperfield" and the more recent "Great Expectations" the wealth of colorful period detail and interesting variety of character to be found in Dickens. "N. N." should prove no exception.)

Comedy roles in the recent successful production of Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" by the Toronto Conservatory of Music's Opera School were taken by Andrew MacMillan (1.) as Kecal, a marriage broker, and Victor White as a stammering yokel.



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LONDON LETTER

Hit of the Royal Academy Show Is Mr. Winter Alias Mr. Churchill

By P. O'D.

FOR this year's Royal Academy Show a Mr. Winter sent in a couple of paintings, one of a winter scene in Kent, the other a picture of a river in the French Alps. The name of Mr. Winter was quite unknown among the artists of the day, but with an unerring instinct for modest merit the Committee selected the two pictures, and did indeed give them an excellent position on the line. Judge then of the delight of the members of the Committee—and of everybody else, for that matter—at discovering that the shy Mr. Winter was really Mr. Winston Churchill!

The two pictures have as you might expect, proved to be the hit of the Show, so far at least as popular interest is concerned. Artists and critics are somewhat more restrained in their praise, but even they admit that they are good pieces of craftsmanship and show a genuine talent—quite astonishing in fact as the relaxation of a statesman's leisure hours.

Two other pictures which are exciting a great deal of interest and admiration, though this time on purely artistic grounds, are by Pierre Bonnard, the great French artist who was elected an honorary Academician. They are an interior with a figure and a landscape, both of them displaying the lovely color and superb skill of that very distinguished painter. It must be confessed that they stand out conspicuously from what is otherwise a very ordinary Academy Show.

The Bristol Old Vic

Five years ago a few citizens of Bristol, with a fine sense of civic responsibility, rescued the ancient Theatre Royal of that city—over 180 years old—from the hands of a company which was preparing to turn it into a warehouse. They leased it to the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, which staged a number of entertainments there during the war. Then in 1945, C.E.M.A. which had by now become the Arts Council, not knowing anything better to do with it, asked the Old Vic to form a Provincial company there. As it has turned out, there was nothing better anyone could have done with it.

The Bristol Old Vic has proved to be a tremendous success, and has aroused an intense local pride. Though freely admitting its debt to London's Old Vic, and though organized on similar lines, it is a completely independent institution. There is a fine repertory company, playing Shakespeare, Synge, Wilde, Chekhov and also plays by Priestley, Denis Johnston, and other modern dramatists, and putting them on in a way that compares quite well with London productions.

The present Bristol production of "King Lear" is said to be as good as Olivier's, with a really superb performance of Lear by William Devlin. Whether or not it is as good — or better, as they think down in Bristol —the great thing is that people are flocking in from all over the West Country to see it.

By the way, there is something rather odd about this business of playing Lear. It used to be thought that nobody could play it. Now it seems that almost anyone can play it. Fine performance follows fine performance, until the part of the mad king has become a sure-fire success and also box-office certainty —which last is probably the oddest part of it all.

The public apparently can't get enough of Lear. Must be something in the air of these bleak times. It may be that people find a kind of relief in watching someone who is having an even worse time than they are.

Jenny Lind Lives On

One of the great voices of the past that most of us would like to be able to hear, even if merely in reproduction, is that of Jenny Lind. As it is, we can judge of it only by the enthusiastic, the almost hysterical accounts of contemporaries; and no one can describe a voice, except in terms that have little real meaning.

That it was a voice of remarkable range and wonderful purity of tone, we know. All the accounts bear witness to that. But the special quality that made it peculiarly hers, more lovely and moving than any other voice of her time—as to this, we cannot even imagine. There are few, if any, living memories in which it lingers, and then only the voice of her later years.

It is just a hundred years ago that London first heard the Swedish Nightingale—though she wasn't known by that name until P. T. Barnum gave it to her a few years later. She sang at Her Majesty's in Haymarket, in Myerbeer's opera "Robert the Devil". Fashionable London packed the theatre, and fought to get in. Queen Victoria, flanked by a couple of Beefeaters with halberds, occupied a box beside the stage, and threw her a bouquet at her final curtain. It was a complete triumph.

After that came the American tour, with P. T. Barnum working up the greatest publicity campaign of even his career. It was probably the most successful concert tour of all time. And then—somewhat exhausted, no doubt—Jenny Lind came back to England, having married her accompanist, to settle down in London, to sing in oratorios and concerts, to teach at the Royal Academy of Music, and finally to die at Malvern in 1887.

In the lovely words of Landor, "there are no voices that are not soon mute, however tuneful; there is no name of which the echo is not faint at last". But, though her voice is long since mute, her name still echoes. This centenary is a reminder of it.

A Special Beauty

Early in the war most of the beautiful tapestries of France were taken down from the walls of museums and churches and chateaux and carefully hidden away. Before being returned to their owners they were gathered together and displayed in a special exhibition in Paris last year. Thanks to the Arts Council and the cooperation of the French Government, the greater part of this exhibition is now on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum — the finest display of its kind ever seen in this country, and one that may never be seen again.

The French were the greatest designers and weavers of tapestry, and still are, as some of the superb modern specimens in this exhibition make clear. More than five centuries of the art are represented, beginning with the wonderful series, the Apocalypse of Angers, which was completed about 1400. It is the most important mediaeval tapestry in existence and easily one of the most beautiful. Others are the sixteenth-century series of the Lady with the Unicorn from the Cluny Museum, those dealing with the life of St. Stephen, also from the Cluny, the "Life of the Virgin" sequence from the Cathedral of Rheims, and a magnificent series of hunting scenes of the time of Louis XV.

Tapestry may not have the popular appeal of painting, but it has a high and special beauty of its own —a beauty to which no form of illustration can do justice. Photography may give some idea of the design, but it can give very little of the color and texture. The tapestries themselves must be seen, and this is a unique opportunity. People who appreciate such things are taking full advantage of it.

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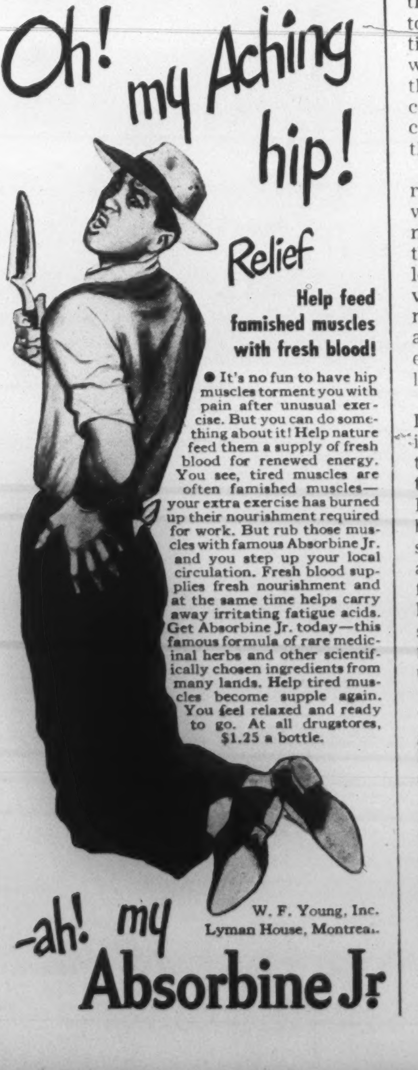
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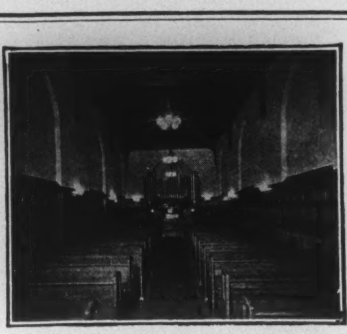

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

"Singing Stars" Awards Captured by Vocalists of Four Cities

By JOHN L. WATSON

TO THE delight of the successful candidates and the regret of the radio audience who must wait impatiently for its resumption in the Fall, the 1946-47 edition of "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" came to a close —in its customary blaze of glory—with a bang-up concert in Toronto's Massey Hall.

First prize went to Marie-José Forgues of Montreal; Louise Roy of St. Boniface, Man., and Victoria Douglas of Toronto tied for second place and Elizabeth McCaskill of Edmonton came fourth.

Mlle. Forgues who won third prize in last year's contest and has had some professional experience in the meantime, sang the familiar "Mi chiamano Mimi" with commendable restraint and intelligence. Her voice is small but exquisitely clear and her musicianship is impeccable.

Miss Roy, on the other hand, possesses a remarkably powerful voice and no end of self-confidence but her immaturity was apparent in so difficult a song as "Dich Theure Halle." However, the quality of her tone and her tremendous sincerity suggest that she is perhaps the most promising young singer of all.

Miss Douglas is a coloratura; her voice is buoyant and flexible and she employs it with skill, particularly in the upper register. However, her coloratura technique is by no means perfect.

Miss McCaskell's beautiful soprano is particularly adapted to radio and was, I gather, given top marks by a great many people who heard the program over the air. Despite a certain lack of warmth it is a voice of exceptional purity and sweetness.

Honorable Mention was accorded Elizabeth Corrigan of Toronto and Simone Rainville of Quebec.

I thought the general standard of performance was noticeably lower than last year's; there were no Simone Flibottes or Audrey Farnells. Naturally in an affair like this the radio audience is given first consideration and the live audience comes off second best. In Massey Hall, for various reasons, it was difficult accurately to assess the relative merits of the four contestants. An enormous lectern effectively obscured the artists' faces and helped to muffle their voices (for those on the ground floor, at any rate). There is a tendency, too, for the singers to be acutely conscious of the big, shiny microphone hanging so alluringly in front of them, the chromium-plated symbol of fame, fortune and 26-week contracts. This is a habit which can (and in this instance certainly did) affect a singer's whole technique; not a bad habit if the singer intends to confine her career to radio but a dangerous one if she plans to extend her activities to the opera or concert stage.

The announcement that next year's "Singing Stars" will include young males (under 30 years, I believe) was greeted with understandable enthusiasm. It will add variety and interest to an already excellent program as well as extending the scope of a useful public service.

Voices of Spring

One of the symptoms of spring seems to be the awarding of prizes to, by and on behalf of every branch of the entertainment industry — an amiable weakness in which radio indulges with even greater enthusiasm than most of its sister arts. We have had the "Beaver" Awards, the "Radio World" Awards, the "Singing Stars" Scholarships—and now come the annual awards of the Institute for Education by Radio and we learn that our own C.B.C. has carried off three Firsts and three Honorable Mentions in competition with American networks. Three cheers.

The Corporation won a top award for religious programs for the series "The Way of the Spirit." Scripts are written by the Rev. Canon J. E. Ward and the series is produced by Rupert Caplan. The award was presented "for the telling of Bible stories with simplicity and reverence, appealing to children and to those unable to attend religious services."

First prize in the "one occasion" category was won by a C.B.C. program entitled "The Patient and the Visitor"; script by Len Peterson, production by J. Frank Willis and music by Samuel Hersenhoren. The program was designed to help amputees in their adjustment to postwar life.

The other first award went to the C.B.C. for the over-all excellence of its children's programs, particularly "Adventures in Magic" and "Cuckoo Clock House."

In the "cultural" program classification honorable mention was made of the dramatic series, "Stage 47," produced by Andrew Allan. The judges commended the series for its "courageous and adult radio dramas on serious and controversial themes, and for the intelligence and high quality of the writing, acting and production."

In the regional network class honorable mention went to "Story Period for Juniors," a C.B.C. school broadcast series for primary grades, produced in cooperation with the Ontario Department of Education, and "Adventures in Speech," produced by the C.B.C. and the Manitoba Department of Education.

Privately owned radio station CJOR in Vancouver won a first award for the program "March of Progress," produced by Dick Diespecker, for "fostering better understanding of surgery through instructive and dramatic episodes with great listener appeal."

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that four of the six citations mentioned the programs' appeal to children. That's just the sort of thing that's calculated to provide ammunition for the C.B.C.'s severest critics, who have always maintained that that particular appeal is characteristic of virtually *all* C.B.C. programs.

HELP TRAIN
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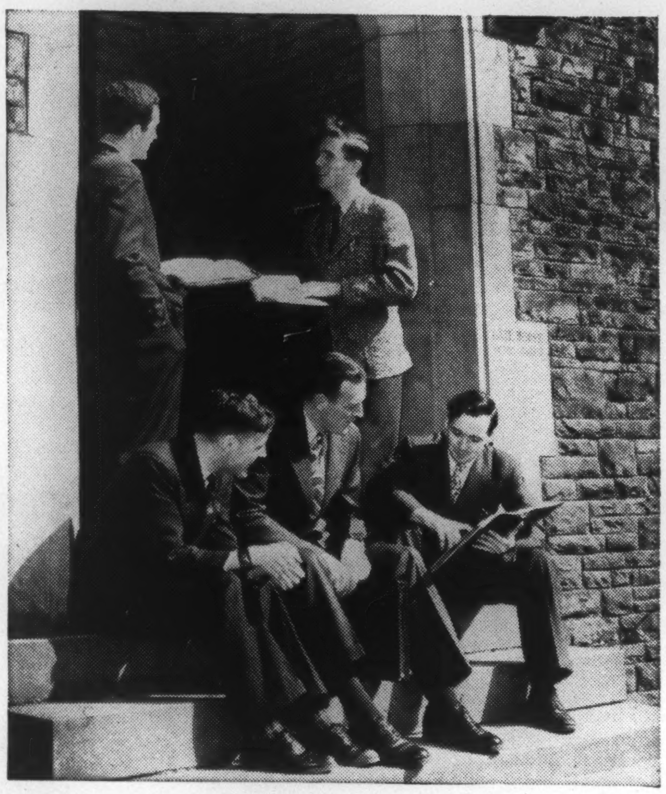
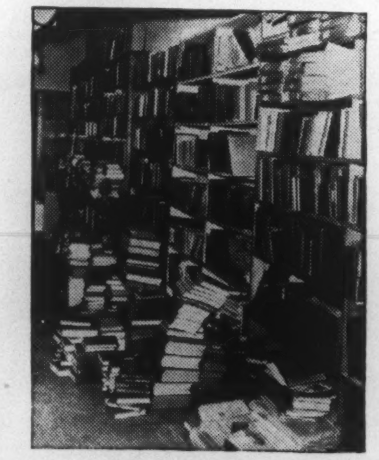
LEADERS

For the sake of the Canada your children will live in, you — and every public-spirited citizen — have this duty: to help to give the finest of our youth, the fullest opportunity for education. This is only possible by strengthening our free universities.

Today Victoria University — a great educational centre with a proud record of more than 111 years of service to Canada — needs your help to train tomorrow's leaders.





Inadequate Library Stackrooms produce crowding such as this. Reading rooms are also badly congested.

Women's Residences Are Overcrowded —Situations like this will be relieved by proposed new residences — giving students a proper place to study as well as more comfortable quarters.

Victoria Urgently Needs:

An addition to the library — heart of the university — costing	$500,000
New Women's Residences — essential to university life — to cost	$750,000
Additional capital endowment — to offset declining interest rates	$750,000
A TOTAL OF	$2,000,000

Education for Christian Citizenship

Victoria University is today training — in Emmanuel College — one third of all the ministers entering the United Church.

In Victoria College, more than 2,500 students — the leaders of tomorrow — are now enrolled. Here they are receiving the broad cultural discipline essential to sane leadership and intelligent citizenship.

An Appeal to You

Victoria looks with confidence for the generous help of every Canadian. Whatever you can give will do its part . . . take your share now, in the training of tomorrow's leaders.

Further Details

from any Victoria graduate; minister of the United Church of Canada; or from Victoria University Campaign, Queen's Park, Toronto. RA. 2510.

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FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ENDOWMENTS

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

"It Can't Happen Here" -- in 1935 But What Is Happening in 1947?

KINGSBLOOD ROYAL — by Sinclair Lewis — *Random House* — $3.50.

HERE is a horror story written by a master of the art. There are no screams in the night, no soft-padding footfalls nor, for that matter, any corpses. But the absence of these devices in no way lessens the effect, for this horror is what can happen to men's minds in the everyday normal life of a prosperous middle-class American town. All the dice are apparently loaded against any such thing, for here is good-living, happy family and community life, friendship and love and peace. Yet, when the lightning strikes, the bestial nature of man and woman at its worst rises to the emotional surface and dominates thought and action. The complete normality of the setting accents the blind intolerance; this is no mediaeval darkness but the open and sunny life of today's postwar America.

If any doubt ever existed that Sinclair Lewis stood at the top in his complete penetration and understanding of the life and minds of the people of the average small American city, this novel should dissipate that doubt for all time. Lewis is such an accomplished craftsman that not only is there never a hint of artificiality or manipulation, but his characters live and move in a completely normal manner; they are the people known to everyone, and their counterparts are to be found from ocean to ocean and from top to bottom of this continent. The community is typical of what American progress over the years has established as admirable and desirable: large enough to enjoy the amenities of city club and country club, restricted and well serviced real-estate developments, thriving and enterprising financial and business institutions. Grand Republic (Cass Timberlane's home town) is a sort of consummation of the American ideal—a place to live which has all the material advantages and yet small enough for an all-embracing community life. A nice place to know and a nice place to be known in.

Soldier's Return

Back to his job in the leading bank of Grand Republic, back to his six-year-old daughter and charming wife (daughter of the town's leading industrialist) and back to his pleasant house in Sylvan Park comes Captain Neil Kingsblood of the U.S. Army, invalided home after wounds received in the Italian campaign. Everyone in the town knew Neil and liked and admired him as they did his dentist-father and family on both sides. It was the father, strangely enough, who had retained some entrancement with the sound of the family name and the vague sentiment which attached to it; Kingsblood, it seemed, had a connotation of possible royal descent. Father Kingsblood had never had time to do anything about it but finally succeeded in persuading Neil to take on a bit of researching among the family and in the archives. Idly toyed with at first, the search led through merry Grandma Saxinar to a gay character of the northwoods, born bout 1790, one Xavier Pic.

"Xavier Pic. He would be a pink-cheeked and ribald roisterer with a short and curly golden beard, and he would be wearing a blanket-cloth capote of morning blue, thrown back, with his tobacco pouch and his agile knife swung from his scarlet sash. His moccasins and leggins were of elkskin, and in his knitted cap was the feather of a Nor'wester."

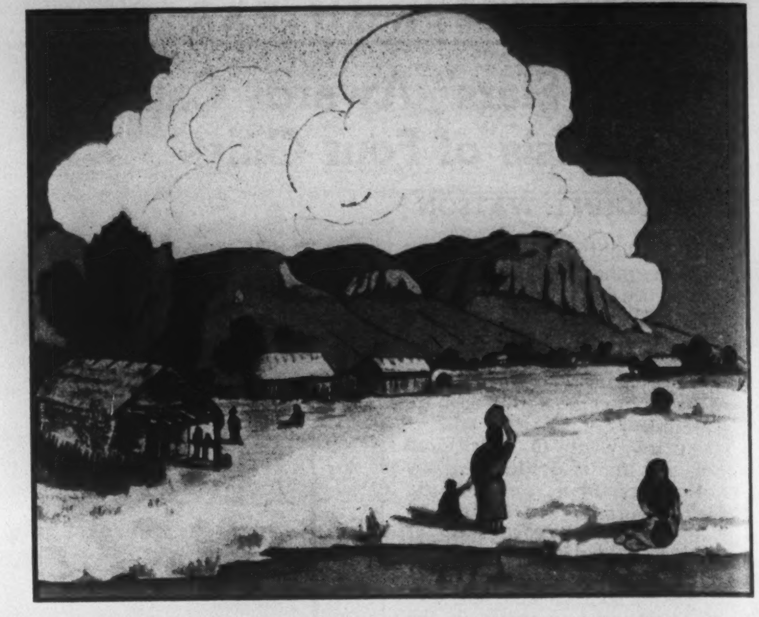
And then on to the Minnesota Historical Society where "all unconscious and benign, Dr. Werweiss let him have it. 'No, I think it's very doubtful that Xavier Pic was part Indian . . . the fact is that Xavier is mentioned by Major Taliaferro as being a full-blooded Negro . . . Of course, you know that in most Southern states and a few Northern ones a Negro is defined, by statute, as a person having even one drop of Negro blood, and according to that barbaric psychology . . . any children he may have, no matter how white they look, are legally one-hundred per cent Negroes'."

The Blood Brothers

What happened after that is the horror story which Sinclair Lewis has to tell. At first, and for quite a time it is only of the self-torturings of Neil himself and his tentative investigations of his "people"; he, Neil Kingsblood, who had been only vaguely conscious that the head-waiter in the best hotel and the fellow who cleaned his boots and the porter on the favorite chair car, had been Negroes. Finally the secret was wrested from him by his insistent father; then came the secret summoning of the entire family conclave, including the eminent father-in-law, and the bombshell burst among them. It was only a matter of time to the occasion when, at a meeting of the exclusive Federal club, beginning to concern itself as to what should be done about the town's Negro population, swollen during the war years by a demand for workers, that the news became almost public. It was broken by Neil himself who had become aware of the injustices and misery which were the fate of his blood brothers.

The sequence was inevitable: the loss of friends, the loss of his job, the hunt for another, the public exposure in a department store under the guise of a salesman, the anonymous letters, the persecution of wife and child, and finally the threatened loss of shelter itself under the unwritten covenant which protected Sylvan Park from such undesirables as himself. Lewis does not end his story, for of such stories there can be no end; there is only the agonizing continuity of cruelty and suffering which man imposes upon his fellow man.

So vividly does the narrative move as the terror mounts that the reader encounters that uncomfortable feeling of wishing to look ahead in the book to discover briefly what may happen, lest the normal impact of it be too much to bear. Even the most prejudiced person will be so moved by the fate of Neil and Vestal and Biddy, live and lovable beings; the whole tale has the element of great tragedy. But the greater tragedy will continue no matter what befell the characters of this book. Sinclair Lewis does not come up with any ready answer; he merely reports, utilizing all of his high talent to vivify an all-embracing and heartbreaking problem. Someday, for this problem, some solution must be found.



Jacket Design for "Sonora Sketch Book" by John Hilton. (Macmillans, $5.00)

FOR THE RECORD

Pacific Victory, by Hugh Buggy. Issued by the Australian Minister for Information through the Australian High Commissioner, Ottawa. Paralleling the Canadian decision, Australia has now issued a brief volume, in advance of her official history of the War, to "place in truer perspective the scale and quality of the achievements of Australia's fighting men in the Battle for Australia. It traverses not only the great effort to secure Australia from full scale Japanese invasion but also every action in which Australians fought in the war against Japan."

Can you answer these questions about TUBERCULOSIS?

Q. Is there hope of conquering tuberculosis?

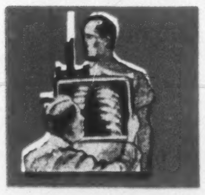
DEATHS FROM TB DECREASING

A. Indeed there is! Since 1900 the yearly death rate from tuberculosis has been reduced from over 200 per 100,000 to under 40! Many authorities say that by continuing a well-planned, forceful campaign —with public co-operation—deaths from tuberculosis may be almost wiped out in the next twenty years.

Q. What are the important steps in this campaign?

A. First: constant effort to find and treat more cases in the early stages when the disease is easier to control. Second: adequate treatment for active cases, preferably hospital care, which will help to avoid infecting others. Third: proper care for people who have had tuberculosis, including medical supervision and occupational guidance to prevent recurrence. Fourth: a drive to eliminate poor health habits and conditions which invite tuberculosis.

Q. Why are periodic examinations so important?



A. Tuberculosis, especially in the early stages, often has no symptoms. Its discovery then depends on a thorough medical examination, aided by X-ray. Such examinations are particularly important among adults, especially older persons, workers exposed to silica dust, and other special groups which have high tuberculosis death rates.

Q. How is medical science fighting tuberculosis?

A. New X-ray equipment and techniques are making examinations easier and less expensive. Studies with streptomycin and other new drugs give promise for the future. There are indications that a vaccine may provide a measure of immunity against tuberculosis. But these drugs and vaccines are still experimental, and as yet there is no substitute for standard methods of treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS MOBILE X-RAY

Don't let tuberculosis frighten you

Today, through modern medical skills, most cases of tuberculosis can be controlled if caught in time. The earlier that treatment is started, the better are the chances for a prompt and lasting cure.

If you should have tuberculosis, your physician will recommend treatment, probably in a sanatorium. Once the disease is brought under control you can usually return to a normal way of living, with periodic checkups to make sure the disease does not become active again. You should faithfully follow your doctor's instructions in order to speed recovery and maintain good health afterward.

Regular medical examinations provide comforting reassurance even if you don't have tuberculosis, and suggest immediate treatment if the disease should be detected. For further information about such examinations and about the disease itself, ask your physician, public health officer, or local Tuberculosis Association.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Life and Death Are Both Perfect As Seen Through Youthful Eyes

HUGH DORMER'S DIARIES—*Clarke, Irwin*—**$2.25.**

VERY SLOWLY and in a way paralleling the experience of the 1914-18 war an attempt is being made in the field of literature to relate the happenings of 1939-45 to the mind and spirit of man. The chroniclers, the strategic debaters and the personal-experiencers have been for some time, and still are, in full cry. But writing of a reflective or spiritual nature has so far been practically non-existent; this book is important, therefore, as marking the beginning of the inevitable new trend, rather than because of any great significance in itself. For one individual there is complete and unselfconscious revelation; the book, however, lacks the requisite universality to make it great literature.

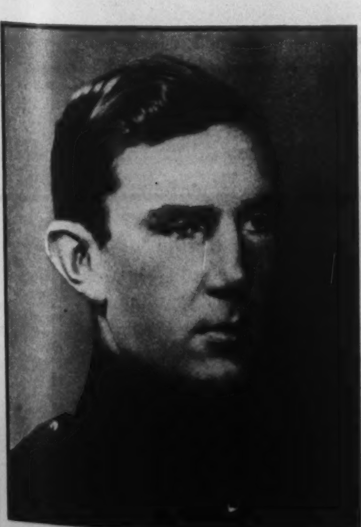
Hugh Dormer was twenty years of age when he was commissioned in the Irish Guards at the outbreak of the war; he was killed in action in July, 1944, with the 2nd Armored Battalion of that Regiment. But the years between had not been for him, as for so many others, the repeated routine of boredom and training and more training. He had volunteered for special work directly under the War Office and on two occasions had parachuted into France as the commander of sabotage expeditions, both times escaping across the Pyrenees and home through Madrid and Lisbon. A great part of his diary, therefore, is concerned with the factual recording of these exploits and as straight reporting of danger and hardship and bravery will stand against many other similar good accounts.

Greatest Blessing

It is not, however, as another addition to the tales of war, that this book is primarily presented; it is rather to record the deep conviction of rightness and the spiritual exaltation of worthwhile endeavor which the war brought to Hugh Dormer. If it could have been said of any man that he was prepared to meet death, it could be said of Hugh Dormer, as he himself has said it without falseness and with humility. "There is so much in the world to appreciate and so much goodness in each human being to love that it would take an eternity to complete, and yet at the end of it all to die for God and one's country and one's fellow men would be the greatest blessing of all. Those who die in battle . . . are the truly fortunate and those who return to the humdrum world would have the hardest part to bear."

Yet without detracting from the absolute sincerity of the writer it must be noted that life had not dealt at all harshly with Dormer; nothing had happened to him to bring about those responsibilities or those doubts which hamper most men. For Dormer, his country, his friends, his class and his Regiment were utterly right and perfect and his satisfaction with them was deep and abiding. In a person less sincere such an attitude would be unbearably irritating; for him there was only complete acceptance. His mind was the distillation of centuries of *noblesse oblige*; his religion was a warm and comforting power; his tough guardsmen were child-creatures to be cherished and guided; his life was free from doubt and full with much happiness.

That is partly why it is impossible to read this self-revelation without a certain degree of discomfort; it is true that the writing has more often than not a luminous quality and distinction of thought and expression. But the completely unselfconscious meditation lighted though it is with deep and quiet faith, is almost too personal to be shared. These diaries reveal the youthful development of a generous and courageous spirit which might have had much to contribute to life and letters when matured by experience. This, of course, will never be known; in the meantime the deep pool which will be the literature of the late war has been only slightly rippled.



HUGH DORMER

FOR THE RECORD

Man Against Myth, by Barrows Dunham. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00). About "the folklore of our society written in pungent, acid style — an ironic study of some of the social myths and superstitions which deceive so many in favor of so few." Described as "a guide book to good sense and logic."

The Flaming Hour, by Edward A. McCourt. (Ryerson, $2.25). A Canadian author produces a fast-moving tale of life in the foothills of Alberta, at the time of the second Riel rebellion.

The Great Beyond, by Maurice Maeterlinck. (McLeod, $3.50). Assorted fragments of philosophical speculation on the relationship of man's soul to the Infinite. The author does not follow any predetermined plan, but "puts down his thoughts and ideas in a literary notebook of the kind kept by authors from the day of Pascal onwards."

The Marriage of Bright Virtue, by Keith West. (Burtons, Cresset Press, $2.50). A charming picture of various aspects of the formalized Chinese society of the Ming Dynasty.

The Lake, by Hilde Abel. (Dodd Mead, $2.50). Another psychological novel ending in suicide. Only the excellence of the writing makes the tale bearable.

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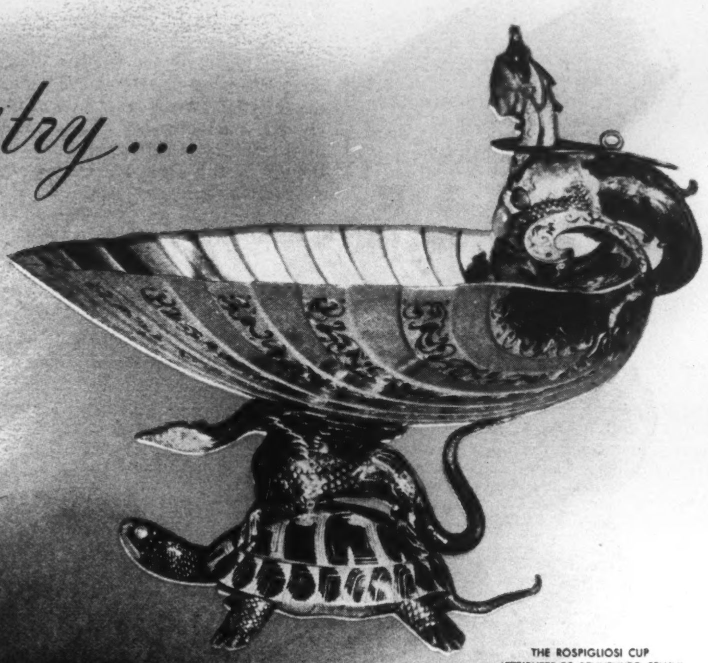

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The Boston Symphony Orchestra

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, MUSIC DIRECTOR

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Moderns, Beethoven Distinguish Recital of Reginald Godden

By JOHN H. YOCOM

FOR some years Reginald Godden has kept well to the fore among Canadian concert pianists. Nevertheless, his recital last week was a refreshing experience even for those who have often heard him play. The first half of his program was entirely modern—Ravel's Sonatine, Debussy's ironical Six Etudes, and Sonatina by the late blind pianist and composer, Ivan Gillis, once a pupil of Godden. The second half was Beethoven.

Mr. Godden's ease and understanding in handling the modern Gallic idiom at times is equal to those of Robert Schmitz, the famed French exponent, and at all times he has an impressive flair for all the elements in modern music. He has a technical capacity to work out the most involved patterns to the audience's intelligibility. Perhaps this was best shown in the Debussy études, based on such simple materials as a five-finger exercise, an extended series of fourths, chromatiques, octaves, etc. These are difficult to play and only in the hands of someone whose dexterity and fastidiousness can raise them well out of the class of simply ultra-difficult genre does the irony of Debussy become apparent and delightful.

The Ivan Gillis number was treated by Godden with sympathy. The opening Moderato had a dominant lyricism that was interestingly exploited from various rhythmic and harmonic angles. But the development of the work in the final Allegro made a confused impression, seemed more sound and fury than a tieing-up of the whole Sonatina.

(Born in Charlottetown, Gillis attended the School for the Blind at Halifax and Dalhousie University. For several years he studied at the Royal Schools, London, England. During 1942-44 he was a student at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The Sonatina was written in his last year in Toronto and the only copy subsequently lost. During the illness which later was to take his life, the composer dictated to his mother the entire work.)

The second half of the program was made up of Beethoven's Six Variations on an Original Theme, Op. 34, and his Sonata Appassionata. Although the Variations were played with a technical persistency that neatly turned each thematic expression, there was a sameness which a little more imaginative interpretation might have avoided by sharper definition of theme. In the Appassionata Mr. Godden came through with flying colors; the sublimity of the Allegro assai, the emotional ideas of the Andante and the majesty and power in the final Allegro were given the exceptional eloquence that will keep Godden well to the front for a long time to come, aside from his specialty for moderns.

Prom Conductor

Last year Stanley Chapple, formerly a conductor with the B.B.C. and now in the U.S., appealed to us as doing one of the best—if not the best—job of conducting in the entire Promenade Symphony Concert season. And after listening to his work last week we are inclined to believe the same this year. The orchestra too has improved over the past few weeks. Weber's Overture "Oberon" was played by all sections with bounce and spirit, if not always with absolute precision in attacks. In the Vaughan-Williams "Dives and Lazarus" the strings had good tone but we noted that some of the refinements in shading and accent that Chapple asked for he did not always get. A similar ensemble defect was observed in the performance of Delius's lovely "Two Aquarelles". Chapple's own "Fanfare", played by the entire brass section, was an ordinary affair in which any *maestoso* quality was simply automatic in brass choir harmony and not due to remarkable composition. Quite the best played thing in the program was Bartok's group of colorful Hungarian Peasant Songs.

Guest artist was tall and dark Frank Wennerholm, Danish baritone, who appealed to the audience with solos that are always welcome at Proms—the "Pagliacci" prologue, "Le Veau d'Or" from "Faust", de Curtis's "Torna a Sorriento"—no matter how distinguished or ordinary the way they are rendered. Wennerholm sang with confidence, a robustness that was not excessive, a dramatic projection, a good lower register. At times on sustained higher notes he tended to flatten, due probably to forcing in order to come out above the orchestra when it accompanied him too loudly.

VICTOR KOLAR

Vienna-born Ossy Renardy, billed as "one of the most gifted violinists of this generation", will be the guest artist at next Thursday's Prom Concert in the Varsity Arena. He has made the first and what is believed to be the only recording of the Paganini Caprices in their entirety and has appeared with various U.S. symphony orchestras. This concert will be conducted by Victor Kolar, who has long been a favorite with the Prom audience.

Paul Robeson's concert at the Coliseum in Toronto last week was an adroit piece of undeniable vocal artistry *cum* propaganda *cum* ridicule of a Police Commission injunction against Paul making pro-Communist speeches—as he avowedly will be making at his concerts from now on. The Negro spirituals and war songs, Spanish republican war ballads, and inspirational "freedom" songs, with Robeson's significant, yet innocent according to police regulation, introductions, were more effective in drawing audience response than any speech would have been. Even when he changed the "Old Man River" line, as he did at Eaton Auditorium last Fall (S.N., Nov. 16), the audience

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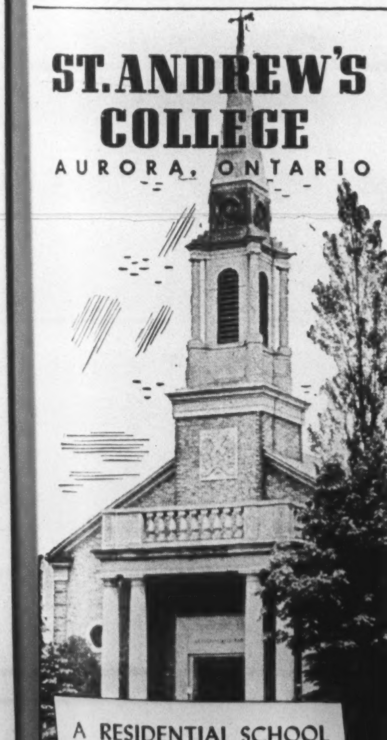

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broke into the singing with applause. Emil Gartner's Jewish Folk Choir (with a tortuous 5-part Chinese work, "Yellow River Cantata", as the main number), pianist Reginald Godden and violinist Joseph Pach were assisting artists on the program.

In addition to the King's organist, Edgar Stanley Roper, C.V.O., a competent faculty of Church-musicians has been assembled for the first postwar summer school of "Church Music". To be held at Toronto Conservatory of Music on June 2, 3, and 4, the school's lectures will cover many phases of sacred music.

THE FILM PARADE

Hollywood Turns a Clinical Eye Toward the Alcoholic Ward

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

HAVING completed its psychiatry course, at any rate for the time being, the screen is now examining with great interest and excitement the goings-on in the alcoholic ward. The initial survey was, of course, Ray Milland's case in "The Lost Weekend." Since then Hollywood has presented Ingrid Bergman as a heavy drinker in "Notorious," Frederic March on an Oscar-winning bender in "The Best Years of Our Lives," Joan Crawford as a lady dipsomaniac in "Humoresque" and, currently, Susan Hayward in "Smash-Up" as a frustrated junior matron permanently in her cups.

Probably this represents a trend not only in the movies but in the general pattern of American behavior. It was not so very long ago that one minor character actor was made responsible for nearly all the alcoholic roles on the screen. I can't remember his name, but his blurred and foolish face is unforgettable, chiefly because it turned up so frequently. He never appeared unless drunk and he was practically the only drunk on the screen. The unfortunate actor now seems to be permanently out of a job, the more important performers having discovered the rich dramatic possibilities in the new field. If I know my Industry, we will soon have all the big stars signing up with Alcoholics Unanimous and drinking each other under the table in open competition.

Generally speaking, Hollywood is treating the problem of alcoholism very much as it treats the problem of crime; that is, it makes it look as exciting as possible and then winds up with the familiar warning that drinkers like criminals are likely to come to a bad end. The warning isn't, I'm afraid, likely to be much of a deterrent. A good many movie-goers came away from "Lost Weekend" with their conscience as clear as a bell and their throats almost unbearably dry. And not even the most moderate drinker could watch Joan Crawford toying for an hour and a half with that elegant brandy-glass without feeling that it might be a good idea to drop into the Elbow Room after the show. It's doubtful too if any of them will be much impressed by the story's final message — that the path from there leads straight to the water-front.

High as a Kite

"Smash-Up," the current tract on the subject, is about a young wife (Susan Hayward) who begins to slip when her husband, a radio singer (Lee Bowman), gets moved up from the 6.00 a.m. to the 6.00 p.m. position on the national network. After that the heroine's morale declines as steadily as her husband's Hooper rating advances. She finds herself unable to entertain his dazzling new friends unless she is as high as a kite, and after that it's only a matter of a couple more drinks before she breaks up the party. The chief factor in her problem is Marsha Hunt—it's one of those Wife vs. Secretary plots which are at least as old as the invention of the typewriter. Miss Hunt is, of course, the secretary, and such a faultless worldling that it was a real pleasure when the heroine finally broke loose in the Ladies' powder room and mauled her rival's stately pompadour.

Like most of these clinical studies "Smash-Up" offers no genuine diagnosis of the heroine's trouble. Most of the blame is directed at the husband, who, it seems, has emptied her life of meaning by setting her up with a competent nursemaid for her child as well as one of the Hollywood apartments in which the walls and even the doors are quilted in satin. The story offers no explanation of why, with time so heavy on her hands, she did not walk out of this elegant padded cell and go back to her original and triumphant career as a night-club singer. It contents itself with pointing out that alcoholism is a disease, which is undoubtedly true, but hardly a novel or penetrating diagnosis.

There is plenty of room on the screen for an honest and dramatic study of alcoholism, without the accompanying soap-opera elements of exaggerated luxury and transferable self-pity. One of these days such a picture may come along. Meanwhile it is only fair to add that "Smash-Up," in spite of its conventional structure and approach, has some genuinely moving moments, thanks largely to Susan Hayward's performance as the unhappy wife. Miss Hayward is much too young and fresh and pretty to be entirely convincing as a neglected lady drunk. But she does contrive to suggest in some of the film's more honest sequences, how an alcoholic may behave and even feel while spiralling towards destruction.

The only people likely to be shocked by "The Shocking Miss Pilgrim" are the Betty Grable fans, who will probably be dismayed to find their favorite completely covered from her neck to her heels right through the picture. She is cast here, Heaven knows why, as a militant suffragette who takes a job in a Boston office back in the days when no lady ever worked for her living. Her employer turns out to be Dick Haymes, and it isn't long before the pair are serenading each other in and out of office hours with Gershwin tunes, and arguing about woman suffrage in between times. Betty is as pretty as candy and the whole thing is just as silly as it sounds.

SWIFT REVIEW

HUMORESQUE. The Fanny Hurst story considerably slicked up for modern audiences. With Joan Crawford, John Garfield.

BEWARE OF PITY. Stefan Zweig's novel given an Opera Bouffe treatment, is one of the less successful British films. With Lilli Palmer, Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE. The Frank Capra fantasy about an admirable small-town hero (James Stewart) who gets into such worldly trouble that an other-worldly visitor has to be sent down to pull him out. Funny, sentimental; often quite wonderful.

THE EGG AND I. The strenuous best seller adapted to the still more strenuous comedy talents of Fred MacMurray and Claudette Colbert.

• •

ON SATURDAY, May 24 at 3 p.m., the N.B.C. feature "Orchestras of the Nation" will include a composition by Thomas Canning, who is an Assistant Professor in the U. of T. Faculty of Music and a Lecturer in the Senior School, Toronto Conservatory of Music, "Fantasy on a Hymn Tune" for string orchestra.

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FEMININE OUTLOOK

It Is Only a Question of Time Before We Take to the Woods

By RUTH HOBBERLIN

CERTAIN women maintain they no sooner finish collecting a new spring wardrobe than they're obliged to face the summer vacation problem. In our family it's the arrival of seed catalogues which raises the question of holiday plans. After striving through the war years to acquire a productive kitchen garden, we're loathe to be out of town when it's time to garner a single green bean or one red currant.

Naturally, from my husband's point of view, the issue is solely *when* we can take to the woods. For my part, as I anticipate further experiments with currant-and-raspberry jelly, I sometimes ponder whether a canoe trip is worthwhile.

Invariably I commence by listing its disadvantages. These include the discomfort of a bed on the rocks, plus a daily battle with flies and mosquitoes. Too, when a number of portages are involved, canned goods are taboo and our diet leans heavily on bread and porridge. Bacon, alternating with fish, about covers the meat situation. The exception is one special dinner, when I proudly produce a small tin of steak-and-onions and round out the menu with a precious can of peaches.

Gourmets the world over are prone to rave about the flavor of food cooked on a camp-fire. Many, however, forget to inform the uninitiated of the grime and smoke which go hand in hand with this method of cookery. Nor do they mention a day of storms, when the way of least resistance is to remain under cover and dine on bread and cheese. Cheese that is, providing a certain young mouse chose to forego his accepted fare and feast on your last chocolate bar instead.

Well-Dressed Woodswoman

Under the heading of disadvantages, I also list a husband who replaces 9-5 office hours for a 56-hour-week of fishing.

Next, I recall features of camp life which might be considered favorable. There's the matter of wearing apparel, for example. The question of what the well-dressed woman will wear in the woods is remarkably simple. Each season the trend is toward the following:

2 cotton shirts
1 flannel shirt
1 pair of woollen slacks
1 pair of cotton slacks
1 waterproof jacket
2 sweaters
1 pair of woollen socks
2 pairs of cotton socks
1 pair of running shoes
1 hat with sun visor
1 large bandanna, to double as a hat, scarf, handbag, or bait-box as need be
1 bathing suit, for use on special occasions

As a matter of fact, it's hard not to feel smug at the thought of not having to worry over the lengthened silhouette nor decide between the merits of caramel cream crepe and printed silk jersey. It's comforting to know that my holiday attire can be found packed away in an old dunnage bag. Even if it's necessary to add the odd patch or button, it won't involve as much effort as a shopping tour in search of new ideas on fashion.

My mind at ease in regard to clothing, I then turn to what my best friends describe as "the menace of wild animals." Occasionally, alone on an extra long portage, I've speculated on the outcome if a wolf or a wildcat were to resent my presence in the forest. But so far neither one has. Snakes, porcupines, skunks and deer accept me as a nodding acquaintance.

Nor have I come face to face with a she-bear or cougar. Oddly enough, what constituted my major surprise on a carry was far removed from life in the rough.

The day was hot and sticky. Both the mosquitoes and deer flies were specially vicious. Thunder rumbled in the distance, and it seemed wise to cover the ground quickly in order to make camp before the rain came. I was on my own, as usual, my husband being far in advance carrying the canoe. Suddenly, rounding a steep ledge of rock, I came upon an astonishing sight.

The tall blonde girl was attired in what looked like an original Schiaparelli number. Cool and calm, she tripped along hugging a makeup kit. With a packsack on my back, a tacklebox in one hand and a sack of cooking utensils in the other, with a smudge on my cheek and devoid of lipstick, I hurried on. All the same, I was curious. Shortly I encountered a young man with a haversack who enquired if I'd laid eyes on his wife. They were travelling light, he explained, because they planned to remain in the woods only overnight. "Honey," it seems, merely wanted to see a genuine fire ranger!

By avoiding lakes which include cottages and power-boats, we've acquired few summer friendships. Those we have, have proved of value.

Farmer Brown, a taciturn man, lived alone in a secluded log cabin on a cleared acre or so of rocky soil. Though we admired his collie dog and praised the milk production of his cow, his attitude toward us remained cold and aloof.

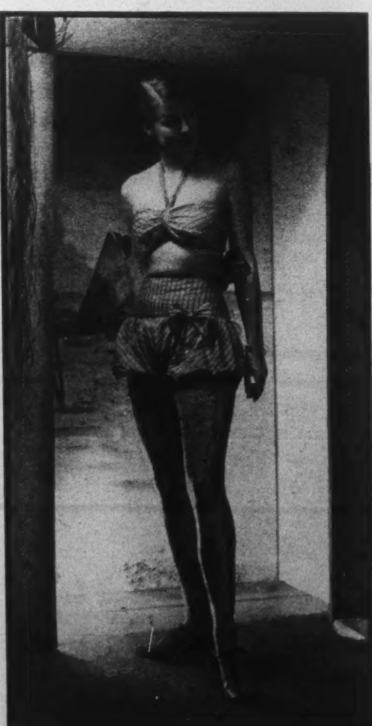
Then one afternoon I watched as he opened the door of his henhouse. Immediately the birds came tumbling out as though they couldn't bear to be confined a moment longer. Farmer Brown glanced briefly in my direction and apparently read my thoughts. His severe old face relaxed. "School's out, ma'am," he suggested, and then joined in my laughter. That evening, though he admittedly had scant regard for city folks, he broke down and betrayed the secret of the best stream to try for speckled trout.

The Agreeable Poacher

It was "Al," a former councillor in a Y.M.C.A. camp, who taught us to use the embers of an after-supper fire to simmer prunes for breakfast. Another summer it was a ranger who proved culinary-minded. We still like his recipe for lake-trout dressing. It includes not only bread crumbs and onions, but all the butter you can spare with further moistening in the form of catsup. We're also acquainted with a one-time poacher, an agreeable soul with a wealth of good stories, but who yet has to realize the value of game laws. Finally there's seventy-year-old Bill. Few can compete with Bill when it comes to handling a canoe in swift water.

Sometimes I'm tempted to join those wives who knit and play cards at various summer resorts, while awaiting the return of their angling husbands. Then I wonder whether diamond socks and bridge points, combined with a resumé of Junior's bright remarks, would be any more novel than life in the woods.

Perhaps it ultimately depends on the kind of mind a person happens to possess. Mine appears to be simple. For my reflections are apt to be abruptly interrupted by my husband suggesting: "We ought to start making a list of things we'll need this summer." To which I automatically reply: "I wonder if it will be at a Red Eye or a silver Wobbler that the biggest one will strike."



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The Man in the Dark Who Built Himself a Full and Happy Life

By JAMES M. REDDITT

THE tall, white-haired man standing at the front of the church motioned toward the altar rail and said to his young friend, "Now, Art, you go up there and say something to me—just in your natural voice."

A moment later and the youth had returned to the doorway. "Tell me," asked the elder man, "how many people do you suppose this church would seat?"

"Oh, I'd say about 800," said Art MacDonald.

The other shook his head. "No, no, my boy. It will hold a lot more than that. I'd say the seating capacity here is about 1,400."

Just then the sexton came up. Asked the seating capacity he said it was 1,450.

The young man looked at his friend in amazement. "But, I don't understand. Why you can't even——"

The full, hearty laughter as "Blind Collie" shook his head, cut him off. "When you can't see, son, you learn to make your ears do the work for your eyes—and sometimes they do it better. Your eyes might often deceive you but if your hearing is good your ears are pretty dependable. And when I install a new organ in a church I like to make sure the organ will have the proper tone and volume for the particular church in which it is to be used. That's why I always learn the seating capacity before I start on the job at all."

Colin F. MacDonald, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, who is affectionately and respectfully known to his townsmen as "Blind Collie" is a 56-year-old, six-foot-six, 220-pound Scot who, like many of his fellow-blind (he hates the word "sufferers") has turned to the field of music for his living.

Unlike many another blind person, however, Collie has not directed all his effort to the development of some unique form of entertainment or to the attainment of a certain peak in the world of music. His story is unique because, in the community in which he lives, he has attained a common footing with other New Glasgow business men without being pitied or patronized. Collie is a hard-headed, dollars and cents business man who is liked and disliked in the same way any other man in town might be.

Possessed of a jovial nature he usually has a pithy story ready at all times, but he admits to having an acid tongue, too, should an occasion merit its use. Proof of his standing as a community leader came in February of this year, when, giving in to urging friends, he accepted the nomination for town councillor. He received an acclamation and today heads two important council committees.

Not so well known as two of his brothers who have attained high public posts in Canada, Collie is quite content to remain as he is and has no desire for national fame.

Born in the village of Glassburn, in Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, he has never been able to see at night but, as a child, could see fairly well in the daytime. His parents, who had normal vision, had seven children, four of whom were born with defective eyesight.

The eldest son, Dr. Daniel J. MacDonald, was president of St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, until 1944. Another brother, Angus B. MacDonald, is the national secretary of the Canadian Cooperative Association, and a third brother, Dr. John A. MacDonald, who is also blind is the national field secretary of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and earned his doctor's degree some years following the loss of his eyesight. He is generally credited with the introduction of the seeing-eye dog in Canada, but neither he, nor his sister Christina and brother Colin, the three remaining blind members of the family, use seeing-eye dogs.

"I've got enough to do to look after myself without an extra dog," explains Colin as he pats the head of his companionable little rat-terrier.

Favorite Pupil

"I believe a man overcomes his handicaps by being natural," the bluff Scotsman says. Ever since his graduation, at the age of 20, from the literary, tuning and music teaching departments of the School for the Blind at Halifax, Nova Scotia, he has been trying and succeeding—in living a natural, everyday life.

He began by tuning pianos and giving music lessons. Those early days and some of the situations in which a blind person may find himself, produce many a deep chuckle as MacDonald recalls them.

There was, for instance, the case of his favorite pupil. Collie had been giving piano lessons to a girl for some time and had begun to find that music hath charms, etc. However, all his efforts at being something more than her music teacher received no encouragement.

One evening, however, hearing the piano being played, Collie went in and took his place on the piano bench. A mistake was made and he took the small, soft hand in his and placed it on the right keys. No objection to the accompanying squeeze! Then an error was made on the treble notes and the arm that stole gently about the pianist to her right hand, stayed about her waist.

It was a few minutes, MacDonald recalls, before he realized that it was his pupil's grandmother who sat beside him. "By that time it was too late to stop," he laughs, "because she kinda liked it!"

About 20 years ago MacDonald bought a store in New Glasgow and started a music shop. Today the store is a music centre of the town, run by the big Scot who, with his three employees, is kept quite busy. Evidence of this fact is his beautiful home with its large flower garden and well-kept lawns, admittedly one of the finest residences in town. Last year Collie was the first man in New Glasgow to own a new Packard Clipper automobile.

His ideas about selling music (his chief hobby is religious music, particularly that of the Catholic Church) are worth passing along to anyone in the business.

See Too Much

"I never try to sell a customer a sheet of music or a record until I have talked to him for a few moments. It doesn't take long to discover whether the prospect likes church music, old-fashioned pieces or modern stuff. In that way I don't waste my time or his and my sales are almost guaranteed."

His non-commercial interests are largely centred about his home where he lives with his wife and nine-year-old daughter, both of whom have excellent eyesight. Up until last year not a winter had passed in 45 years when he had not gone skating.

And how does a blind man maintain a happy, charitable outlook? Here again MacDonald's own words serve as the best explanation:

"I sometimes think people who have their eyesight see too much. I never see the horrible things of life, the sneers, the hate, the sorrow. A homely woman can come into my store, but if she has a lovely voice, in my mind's eye I give her a lovely face, too."

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Etiquette of Wedding Ceremony According to Creeds, Customs

By GLADYS STEWART HUNDEVAD

"And half of the world a bridegroom is,
And half of the world a bride."

IDLY turning the pages of an old book on quotations, the above lines made me suddenly think what a lot of brides there really must be — and bridegrooms, although really *they* are never quite so important, are they?

Then I went to a party where the guest of the hostess was a young girl soon to become a June bride. Naturally she was the centre of attraction, especially as she was marrying a Norwegian. That brought about a very animated discussion on the bridal clothes and customs of different countries.

The groom-to-be in this instance came from the west coast of Norway and had been to weddings in some of the picturesque villages tucked away along the fringes of deep fjords, remotely hidden between steep mountain cliffs. He confessed that he had probably been largely interested in the feasting and dancing, but he did notice that many of the brides wore the traditional national dress, a very ornate gilt crown and a beautifully embroidered apron worked in many colors and much gold thread in a most intricate design.

In Oslo and all the larger towns in Norway the wedding customs are practically the same as our own. And that goes for the other Scandinavian countries. Denmark and Sweden, if anything, have on the whole more formal weddings than we do and the brides favor the long white dress and veil, whenever possible.

Mrs. Per Wijkman, wife of the Swedish minister at Ottawa, showed me some charming pictures of Swedish brides. They wore the usual white satin or lace gown with fragile diaphanous veils but it was the tiny silver crown perched on the very top of their heads that I found so intriguing. It gives them a graceful, almost regal look. Most of the bridal crowns used in Sweden are slim and taper into five or six points; some are a little more "fancy" with delicate tracings and filigree work and others are filled with myrtle leaves. They may belong in the family, be rented from a jeweller or borrowed from the church. The bride considers it a good omen if just a few drops of rain fall into her crown and then the sun shines forth. This is taken to be a sign that all her worries and troubles will evaporate like dew drops in the morning sun.

The banns are announced in the church three times and it is usual on the day of the second reading for friends to bring their gifts to the bride's home. The wedding cake is a very light confection, consisting largely of egg whites and almonds made into a high pyramid and artistically decorated. Mrs. Wijkman recalled that the quaint and very picturesque Seglora Church, built in 1729, and brought to Stockholm as part of the "Skansen Exhibition Group" is the most popular church to be married in for miles around the Swedish capital. Some days there is a wedding every hour and a reservation has to be made weeks in advance.

Mrs. Jan Pawlica, wife of a former Polish consul-general to Canada, was also in a reminiscent mood. She smiled as she said, "When I was married my husband promised me that we would go on a long trip for our honeymoon." Some weeks later she found herself in Winnipeg.

Weddings in Poland

According to Madame Pawlica the people of Poland, in the more leisurely and colorful "yesterdays", had many distinctive customs linked with their weddings. For example when the girl "got her ring", she in turn presented her fiance with an engagement ring. This, of course, was in the families where the father was fairly well-to-do. The rings were quite expensive, because the stone had to be of good size, being for a man a sapphire, a blood-red ruby or possibly an emerald in a heavy gold setting. At the marriage there still is, as in many other countries, a double ring ceremony.

After the honeymoon, which again applies mostly to the upper classes, the couple walk over the threshold together, hand in hand, and a servant offers them some bread and salt on a silver tray, symbolizing a happy and prosperous home life. The husband at this moment hands over the keys of the household to his wife. This does not necessarily mean she is "the boss" from then on but merely that she has now become the chatelaine of his home.

In the Polish countryside weddings call for a big celebration and for that reason are usually held in the holiday season. The dancing and feasting last for three days and nights. Following the marriage there is the "Ceremony of the Bonnet". The bride's veil is removed by one of her attendants and the Bonnet — indicative of her married status — is placed on her head. It is a very becoming affair, made of fine white net, with frills or bands of ruchings, and inserts of lace and flowers. She must now go and sit with the married women.

In Cuba

This is not the custom in the cities of Poland where the fashion of married women wearing special bonnets, known as a "fanchon", went out with the end of the Victorian era. The bride wears (somewhere inside her dress) a tiny bag filled with sugar and a gold coin or dukat, for good luck. In all classes the couple always kneel for a blessing from the parents of both.

One hears a good deal about Cuban senoritas these days, so I asked Silvia Brull, the very attractive daughter of the Minister from Cuba to tell me something about weddings in her country. As she started off with, "The romance begins with a girl having a sweetheart," we both laughed, because that is certainly the one essential which is common all over the world. "Well," she continued "the sweetheart is called a *novio* and sometimes the couple will be regarded as 'going steady' for several years before the actual formal engagement is announced. The *peticion* — asking for the girl's hand — is performed very ceremoniously by the young man's parents at the home of the bride-to-be."

I couldn't help interrupting, "How nice for the boy to be spared the

So this is what those pressmen wear? Barbara Ann Scott, named "Princess of the Press" for Toronto's second annual By-Line Ball, at the Royal York, June 7, visited the staff of newspaper people who are editing "The By-Liner", a little newspaper which they are getting out especially for the dance. They crowned her with this pressman's fetching paper hat. On Miss Scott it looks good!

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agony of facing his future father-in-law and the dread of a refusal."

"After this little formality," Miss Brull went on, in her vivacious manner, "comes the happy and exciting task of selecting the trousseau. Much of the linen and lingerie is hand-embroidered at the convents. Many beautiful pieces of lace and veils are prized family heirlooms.

"The wedding itself, held usually in the late afternoon to avoid the heat, is very elaborate. So abundant are flowers in Cuba that the church is almost overflowing with fragrant blooms. The young couple is accompanied by the 'God-parents' (generally the bride's father and the bridegroom's mother) who stand on either side of them as would the maid-of-honor and best-man. The bridegroom 'pays for his bride' by giving several symbolic silver pieces. During the Mass which follows the morning weddings, the couple is at a certain moment covered by a white lace shawl which goes over the girl's head and the man's shoulders to symbolize their union. And that is about all I can think of," she smiled.

"What about superstitions?" I asked.

"Well....." she replied, "there are probably quite a few, but only two I remember specially. One is that a bride must never wear pearls to her wedding (they may bring tears) and the other that the wedding dress must never be in the house before the day of the wedding."

A few days after the party I was speaking with the Countess Cossato, wife of the Italian representative to Canada. The Countess told me that while a bride wouldn't think of marrying on Friday, a day which for years has been shunned by all sorts of people, particularly sailors, Tuesday is also considered unlucky in Italy. So, for some peculiar reason are the 13th and the 17th of the month. In Rome the couple after being married in their own parish church, always go to St. Peter's for a special blessing. The bride wears no jewels of any kind, even leaving her engagement ring at home. Individual flowers from the bride's bouquet are given by her to her best friends. The first girls to receive them are the first ones to be married—supposedly.

In Greece

Next, I had a chat with Mrs. Constantine Sakallaropoulo, wife of the Greek Ambassador to Canada. In Greece, the month of May is unpopular and unlucky. Mrs. Sakellaropoulo said that, if at all possible the bride wears a long white dress. In the mountain villages the groom makes sure of his bride by personally calling for her—and her trousseau! The more gaily decorated the carts drawn by donkeys carrying her brightly painted boxes the better, and the luckier the man. Quite often, the father, brothers and uncles of the bride all contribute whatever money they can afford for a dowry.

The church service is lengthy because it is a betrothal and marriage ceremony combined. The betrothal used to be quite a religious observance in itself and it was considered a very serious thing indeed if the engagement was broken. At a certain moment during the ceremony the best man assists the priest in holding wreaths of orange blossoms tied together with white satin ribbon over the heads of the couple. These are interchanged three times. The man and woman, wearing the wreaths, walk around a table three times.

No Greek wedding, whether a simple or an elaborate affair, would be complete without a large china bowl or carved silver dish containing "coufetta". These are almonds covered with glistening white icing. They are always passed out among the guests and are a token of friendship and good luck. The manner in which they are presented to the guests differs, from a mere handful to a goodly quantity tied up in an exquisite lace handkerchief or contained in a small inlaid box artistically done up in ribbons or flowers. Incidentally these "coufetta" are thrown, or should I say pelted at the bride and groom, either as they walk around the table or upon leaving the church.

Jewish Customs

When it comes to tradition being carried on and observed in its strictest form — ~~and~~ many miles from its origin — the Orthodox Jewish wedding maintains its ancient rituals. Mrs. Alexandor, wife of Wing-Commander Bernard Alexandor, and daughter of the late A. J. Freiman, President of the Zionist Organization of Canada, said, that as a rule weddings take place in the synagogue. Sometimes, if it is more convenient the ceremony might take place in an hotel.

But wherever it takes place it is performed under a silken canopy, representing the sky, which is held up by tall, flower-covered standards. The "Seven Blessings" constitute the entire ceremony. On a small table, covered with a white cloth, are two cups of wine and small thin glasses wrapped in a napkin.

The service, which is in Hebrew, begins with the blessing of the wine. The Rabbi hands one of the cups to the groom. He tastes it and hands it to the bride. Then comes the Second Blessing, and the ceremony of the ring. The best man hands the ring to the Rabbi, who speaking in English (a legal requirement) asks the question, "Dost thou take this woman to be thy wedded wife?" He repeats the corresponding question to the bride.

"Thou Art Betrothed"

He then hands the ring to the groom who places it on the fourth finger of the bride's right hand, and says in Hebrew, "Behold, thou art betrothed to me with this ring according to the law of Moses and Israel." The bride is permitted to change her ring from the right hand to the usual ring finger of her left hand. This is followed by the reading of the "Ketubah" a marriage agreement, phrased in ancient form but rather lovely wording. Then comes the threefold blessing of the High Priest, the ceremonial drinking of the second cup of wine, and the remainder of the blessings.

Last, and never omitted, is the rite of breaking glass. This symbolizes the sacking of the Temple in Jerusalem. The groom takes the glass from the Rabbi, places it on the floor and crushes it under his heel. Contrary to the usual custom in the Jewish tabernacle, men and women may sit side by side during a marriage ceremony.

At this point I began to fear I'd be haunted in my dreams by an endless string of brides — with veils, without veils.... But one thing, whether they were golden and fair, or dusky and dark, they would all look happy.

I do like stories that end: "They married and lived happily ever after"—and why not? It often happens!

JOAN RIGBY

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CONCERNING FOOD

Time's Not of the Essence When an Exotic Dish Is on the Menu

By JANET MARCH

"I WANT to cook something," said one of the younger members of the family.

"All right, make some cookies. We've got sugar and shortening."

"Oh no! That's dull. I hate rolling them. I want to make something with meat and things."

"Well, there is a piece of the roast. Would that do?"

"I'll find a cook book. I'm not going to use those ordinary ones."

She returned with a large volume.

"I think I'll make something Russian. Our teacher said this morning that perhaps if we knew the Russians better we'd get along with them all right. Here are some Russian recipes. How about hare pie?"

"We have no hare."

"Oh. Well then, veal with caviar sauce, sounds good. What's caviar?"

"Fish eggs. Very expensive."

"Ugh! Sounds horrid. How about sucking pig?"

"You know what sucking pig is? It's one of those little pink pigs you see in the kitchen at the farm next door in the country, cooked whole and sent in to the table with an apple in its mouth."

"How cruel! Well, here's something with a hard name which uses slices of beef. Would that do? It's spelt Z-r-a-z-s-k-a-s-c-h-e-i."

"I'm sure it would be wonderful. You'd better go and get some sour cream because a lot of Russian dishes use it."

We went right ahead on Zrazskaschei working away at our mild brand of internationalism. We got to call the dish Zrazis for short, and we decided that the Russians must have quite a lot of time for cooking on those long winter nights.

Zrazis

6 thin large slices of cooked beef
1 large onion
4 tablespoons of fat
2 tablespoons of flour
1½ cups of meat stock or
1½ cups of water flavored with herbs and salt and pepper
1 bay leaf
Salt and pepper
½ cup of sour cream

Put these ingredients aside and forget them for a while, for first you must make a mixture called

Kascha

⅛ pound of shelled walnuts
4 almonds (they should be the bitter kind)
¾ cup of milk
2 tablespoons of sugar
2 tablespoons of semolina
1 tablespoon of apricot jam
2 tablespoons of chopped candied fruit (ginger, cherries, etc.)

Skin the almonds and put them with the walnuts through the nut mill and if you don't own one chop and pound them up as finely as you can. Put the milk in a small shallow oven dish and let it cook gently till it has formed a brown skin. Take off this skin and put it aside and repeat this process five times. Then add the semolina to the milk and cook till it thickens. Next stir in the sugar and the nuts. Arrange a layer of the semolina mixture, then one of the skins off the milk, then a little of the fruit, another skin and some apricot jam, another skin and some more semolina, till everything is used up. Cook till brown in a moderate oven.

Now to go back to the meat, you take each slice of beef and sprinkle it with salt and pepper. Sauté the onion sliced in a little of the fat, and when it is cooked spread a layer on each slice of meat. Then add a spoonful of Kascha and roll up the slices and tie them. Melt a little more of the fat and brown them lightly on all sides and then cover with the cup and a half of stock, add the bay leaf, and simmer in a covered pan for an hour. Take the rolls of meat out and put them to keep warm. Melt the rest of the fat, stir in the flour, add the stock in which the meat cooked and stir till the sauce thickens. Last of all stir in the sour cream, pour over the meat and serve.

You can make a sweet by making a larger quantity of kascha and using it as the filling for an open faced pie. If you do this sprinkle the top with sugar and brown in the oven.

The dish which follows has such a long name in Russian that it seems better to translate it into words less terrifying linguistically.

Potatoes With Sour Cream

4 cupfuls of cooked potatoes
½ cupful of grated cheese
2 eggs
1 cupful of sour cream
½ cupful of bread crumbs
1 onion
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons of fat

Slice the onion and sauté it till it is nice and brown. Slice the cooked potatoes and arrange them with the onion in a baking dish. Sprinkle with the bread crumbs and the grated cheese, and season with salt and pepper. Stir the eggs into the sour cream and then mix with the potatoes and brown in the oven.

• •

CANADIAN CHEESE FAMILY GROWS

THE origin of foods is always a romantic story and the story of early cheese-making is no exception. According to legend, the first cheese was made by accident. Many centuries ago a wandering merchant was travelling across the hills of Arabia. Like all travellers of his day he had filled his canteen, made from a dried sheep's stomach, with milk. He plodded all day over the hills in the heat and by nightfall he found no milk would pour from his canteen. He slit the skin and found a mass of semi-hard substance, which upon tasting he found to be delicious. The goat's milk had been curdled by the rennin left in the sheep's stomach. It was in this way that rennin was discovered as the essential factor in the curdling of milk for cheese making.

Our early ancestors held cheese in such high esteem that it became a medium of exchange and barter for the wandering tribes of Asia. Today every homemaker considers cheese as one of the most important items in her menu. From the numerous varieties on the market a suitable cheese may be selected to be served at any course of the meal—as appetizer, soup, main dish, or dessert.

Many cheeses, which were formerly imported are now made in Canada and compare favorably with the original product. The majority of Canadians prefer a mildly flavored cheese, but now that there is a larger supply of these less familiar types, the taste for them will undoubtedly develop rapidly.

Cheeses may be grouped into soft, semi-hard and hard types, according to the amount of moisture left in the curd, the bacteria or mould developed and the method of curing. The most commonly used varieties of the soft type made in Canada are Cottage, Cream, Camembert; in the semi-hard class are Roquefort, Limburger, Oka and Blue cheese, which is a type of Roquefort. Among the hard cheeses the most popular is Canadian Cheddar. Others are Gouda, which is similar to Swiss cheese in texture but without the large holes and Canadian Bra. The latter is a hard cheese similar to Parmesan and it is usually grated before using.

For general cooking purposes Canadian Cheddar cheese will remain the homemaker's favorite. However, the home economists of the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture, suggest that these newer cheeses be served either with the salad course or as the dessert course with crackers or crisp wafers.

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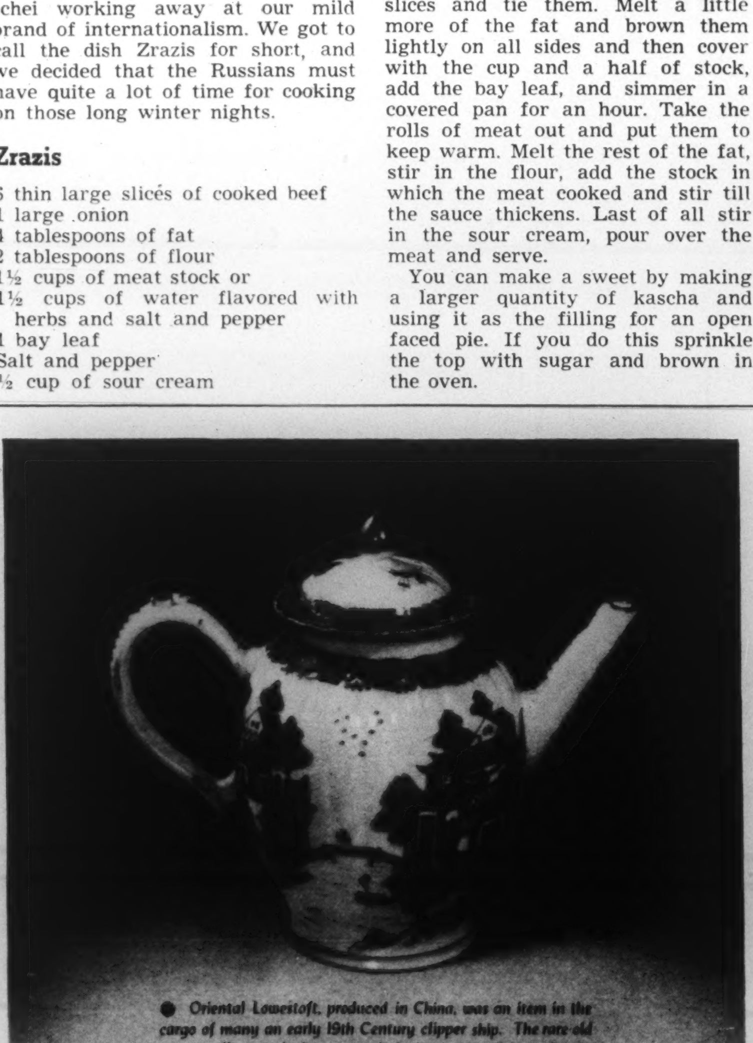

Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.
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The Dutch Chef Whose Dishes Were Set Before The Queen

By MARION SIMMS

EVEN a chef may talk to a queen, in Holland. As a youth, Rotterdam-born William J. Van Berkel worked as pastry cook to Queen Wilhelmina at the royal palace in The Hague. Today in Los Angeles, Van Berkel, recalls those days when he served a royal sweet tooth.

Almost every morning the queen, wearing an ordinary house dress, would drop into the kitchen with a cheery remark like: "Well, is it safe to eat today?" Or she would ask what goodies were in the making.

"None of the household staff were required to stand at attention at such times as in some European courts," says Van Berkel.

The queen was very fond of French pastries, and of a cream puff dessert made with custard. She liked, too, Dutch waffles, the very crisp kind where the long-handled irons are plunged directly into the fire.

It was not unusual, Van Berkel says for Wilhelmina to travel through the countryside on her bicycle, looking like any other gingham-clad housewife. Stopping for a meal at some wayside cottage, she would size up the circumstances of the family—particularly where there were children — and the astonished parents would later find a sizable money gift from the stranger at their table.

The Hunt Motif

Work was heavy in the palace kitchens — 30 specialty chefs preparing meals for a household of around 70. There were usually a few visiting notables, too. And there were frequent children's parties, for this was a home where children were very important. Summers, the whole staff went to the summer palace at Scheveningen.

Queen Wilhelmina enjoyed the hunt, and Van Berkel sometimes spent week-ends at her lodge in the forests of North Braband province. With other cooks, he would help prepare favorite dishes, decorated with the hunt motif, such as wild boar and hare designs.

There were happy days of spring, too, when crowds of young people would ride off on their bicycles into a countryside bright with tulips and heavy-scented hyacinths. Then, home in the dusk, their bikes and themselves twined with blossom garlands.

After William Van Berkel finished his schooling at St. Joseph's College in Weert in the province of Limburg when he was 18 years old, he persuaded his father to enroll him in a school where for 100 krona a boy could learn to become a pastry chef.

Following school and an apprenticeship, young Van Berkel was admitted, through family connections, to the queen's kitchen, where he remained two and a half years. This was a "reference" which later opened the doors of fashionable hotels over Europe and in the United States. He was pastry chef at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York, Hotel Marie Antoinette, and the Astor. Later he worked at Saratoga Springs, at both the Palmer House and the North American Restaurant in Chicago, and the old Grunewald hotel in New Orleans. Traveling to California, he became associated with the Arrowhead Springs hotel, and then the Alexandria hotel in Los Angeles when this hostelry was the swank social spot of Southern California.

Turns To Magic

Some years ago, Van Berkel retired from active chef duties. His chief interest these days is magic, and what began as a hobby has turned into his livelihood.

Van Berkel's dream now is to return to his native land, pay his respects to Queen Wilhelmina, and perform some of the magic he learned in America for Princess Julianna's children. Particularly, the trick in which he stirs up the ingredients for a cake in a borrowed hat and then brings from its undamaged interior a beautifully iced cake, complete with candles.

That is an achievement that should impress too, he thinks, the pastry veterans of the queen's kitchen.

We asked William Van Berkel for some of the recipes that were favorites with Queen Wilhelmina and her palace household, in those peaceful and prosperous years before war came to the country. And here they are — (reduced from huge royal household proportions for use in an average home.)

Cream Puffs

1 cup flour
¾ cup water
Pinch salt
½ lb. butter
5 eggs

Heat water, add butter and salt. When it is boiling, stir in flour — slowly, and stirring constantly to keep from lumping. Pour into a bowl. When the mixture is nearly cold, drop in eggs — one at a time, beating well after each egg. Let stand 1 hour. Then, using a big spoon, drop batter by the spoonful in a buttered tin. Bake in a moderate oven—350 degrees — for 40 minutes.

When the puffs are cold, split and fill with either whipped cream or custard. Sprinkle top with powdered sugar. Or they can be iced with lemon-almond icing.

(Another variety of this recipe, instead of baking, is to drop spoonfuls of the mixture into deep grease and cook like doughnuts.)

Queen Wilhelmina was very fond of chocolate, so Van Berkel often topped the puffs with a thick chocolate icing.

Wilhelmina Cake

This requires 3 layers of sponge cake (use your own favorite recipe). The filling between lower and middle layers is raspberry jam. The middle and top layers are filled with vanilla flavored custard. Ice top and sides with orange flavored icing. (Queen Wilhelmina especially liked to serve this at parties.)

Byou Taart

2 layers of raisin-filled sponge cake.
Filling of vanilla flavored custard.
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THE OTHER PAGE

My Favorite Scoundrel

By HORACE BROWN

(This is the second of five articles by Horace Brown, retailing his experiences and observations of the jury system, while a member of the jury panel at the Spring Assizes of the Supreme Court of Ontario, held at Whitby in 1944.)

IN YEARS to come, students of Canadian jurisprudence will refer to the Schryburt case as one of the most fantastic criminal trials ever held in this country. As foreman of the jury trying the man, I here set down my impressions of the trial and of the man who has become my favorite scoundrel.

It has been my dubious privilege to know some of the more spectacular of this country's confidence men and women. I remember interviewing Dr. Albert Hall at Massey Hall, and another time having a somewhat one-sided reportorial chat with the Australian woman whose alias of the moment escapes me, but who posed as an Austrian and had a swank suite at the Casa Loma. Toronto Society will recall her readily, as the woman who made the "art lovers" amongst the overstuffed set cough up hundreds of dollars for "portraits" that were daubs of paint on canvas, and who had this addle-pated Society ga-ga over her "genius." Hall, of course, is the man who took everybody to the cleaners in a very genteel way, until the police got him on a morals charge, which was the only way they could get him. My newspaper days are replete with stories of lesser lights in the half-world.

Of them all, in point of view of finesse and audaciousness, I would place Joseph Albert Schryburt at the head of the group. While the others may have mulcted the public for more, Schryburt was the only one so far as I know who had a Cabinet minister testify at his trial. He was the only one who conducted his own defence, making a brilliant and impassioned and legally sound plea to the jury that brought forth a compliment from the judge.

When I was chosen for the Schryburt jury, I had no previous knowledge of the case. Somehow I had missed it in the newspapers, and so had none of those preconceived notions which a juror is supposed to purge from his mind like a schoolboy wiping a slate clean. Incidentally, I was not the first juror chosen, but was "elected" foreman by my fellow-jurors when we retired to the jury-room. This was a practice we followed in all our cases, and is, I think, to be preferred to the tradition of making the first juror selected the foreman. Sometimes a great deal depends upon the foreman, and he should be, in any event, a person with some familiarity with the chair.

THE man in the prisoner's box was an insignificant-looking individual, of small stature and Caspar Milquetoast aspect. He looked less like a conventional idea of a criminal than anyone I had ever seen. But, if the charges against him were true, he had mulcted an Oshawa doctor of some $5,000, and taken in a couple of slick-appearing promoters, who later looked rather sheepish on the witness-stand. There were two things I noted about Joseph Schryburt from the beginning: (1) his eyes were very quick and sharp; (2) he had listed himself as a "writer." I wondered how an author had ever got himself into such a scrape; authors usually commit all their crimes in their books.

It would be impossible to detail in the space at my disposal the fantastic story this little man had woven from whole cloth. As the tale progressed, I began to see why he styled himself "writer". My respect for his imagination and skill in not only working out plots but *living* them grew with each new aspect of the trial.

It seems that Joseph Schryburt was a man with a mission. He had appointed himself agent for a mysterious individual named "Hilson," who subsequently committed suicide in the Gatineau. Hilson had invented a cannon-carrying airplane. The model was exhibited in court. The jurors had a hard time to keep from laughing. The inside of an ordinary 'plane opened up, and there stood revealed the long snout of a quick-firing cannon whose recoil would certainly have invented jet-propelled craft before they were ever dreamed about. Yet so skillful was insignificant Mr. Schryburt that, with this preposterous "model", a quick tongue, an air of mystery, and a positive genius for writing letters and contracts, he induced the gullible Oshawa doctor, among other things, to pay him $75 a week for ten months.

Mr. Schryburt, it must be admitted, was no piker. When Dr. McMullen showed signs of losing interest or even of a rising suspicion, a letter would come from Schyburt, passing on a letter from Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, telling of his (Mr. Ralston's) great interest in the invention, and would the good doctor please return this letter within 48 hours as it was confidential material. The letter was to be returned, of course, to Mr. Schryburt. Or perhaps the letter Mr. Schryburt, that great writer of mystery stories, would forward would be from his friend and pal, the Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply. The letters would be on official stationery and purportedly bore Mr. Howe's flourishing signature. Again, the person who was interested might be the great industrialist, J. E. Simard, of Sorel, Quebec.

Mr. Schryburt was a very busy man, according to his correspondence with Dr. McMullen. One day he might be attending a "trial" of the invention at Toronto, the next he would be conferring with Mr. Simard at Sorel. Always there were disappointments, but always, too, there were hopes, great hopes. Busy, busy, busy, Mr. Schryburt seemed to say, working myself to a shadow on your behalf, doctor, but, of course, all this costs money, and enclosed you will please find my expense account. The expense accounts were gems. As a former newspaper reporter, I thought I knew all about expense accounts, but Mr. Schryburt could think of items even I would not have had the gall to place in a swindle-sheet.

To say that Dr. McMullen swallowed everything is to do him an injustice. He was suspicious, very much so, but Mr. Schryburt was ever a convincing step or so ahead of him. When Mr. Schryburt could successfully hoodwink two cagey promoters, who must have been hep to all the angles, it is to be seen that the doctor had no chance. The jury gasped, when the doctor testified that he thought so much of "Joe" that the little man even stayed at his home when in Oshawa! Surely no confidence man in history had more confidence in himself than short Mr. Schryburt.

Mr. Schryburt was no ordinary weaver of cheap plots. He believed in doing things in the plush E. Phillips Oppenheim manner. The *deus ex machina* of Mr. Schryburt's whole existence at this time was an elusive and mysterious individual, referred to constantly in Mr. Schryburt's correspondence as "Col. Lanier". The very name had a sound of intrigue and romance. Col. Lanier was the man who interviewed Mr. Howe, who dined with Mr. Simard, who moved in those select circles of Government

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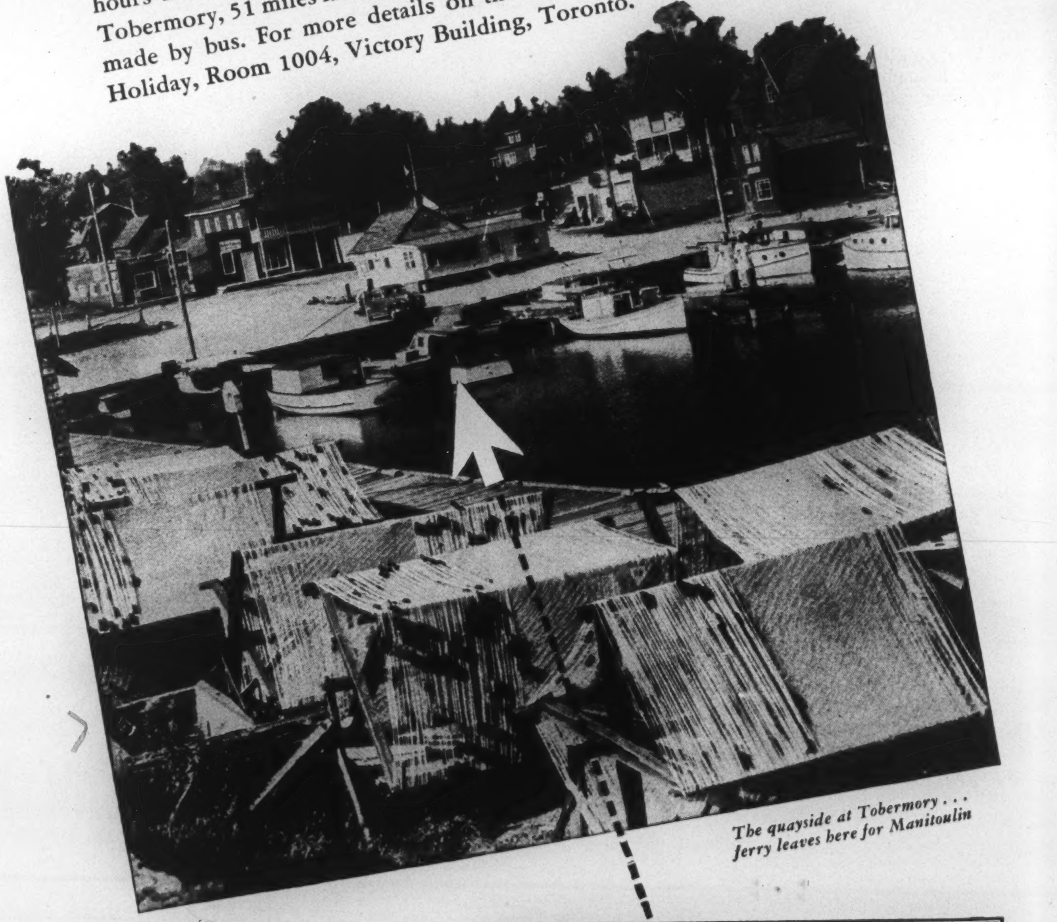

The quayside at Tobermory . . . ferry leaves here for Manitoulin

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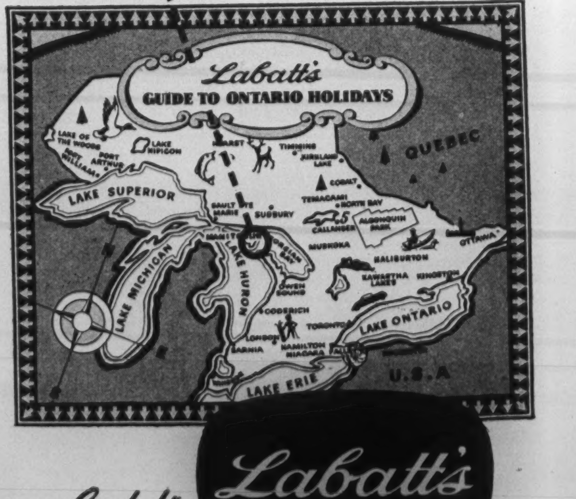

"Let's make them want to come back!"

Labatt's

One of a series of advertisements about Ontario Holidays published in the public interest by John Labatt Limited

that individuals such as you and I can but dream about. When Mr. Schryburt was trapped, when all his pitiful but earnest schemes crumbled before every eye but his own, Mr. Schryburt clung to Col. Lanier. "If Col. Lanier were here, he could tell you," he would answer a question. Or, "If Col. Lanier could have come to testify as my witness, but—".

For example, in his remarkable address to the jury, Joseph Schryburt told us: "In the evidence that was presented to this court there was one Crown witness, a handwriting expert, Staff Sergt. Lett of the R.C.M.P., who gave his considered opinion that the signature of 'C. D. Howe' was in my handwriting, but there was not sufficient evidence to say that the signature of 'J. E. Simard' was by the same person. I have sworn that I did not sign these documents, and wanted to secure my own handwriting expert, which has been impossible owing to my being in custody. The government expert had seven signatures to compare, and only one was stated as being similar to mine, which was that of 'C. D. Howe'. This is against the evidence in which I swore positively that I did not sign 'C. D. Howe' or any other documents. I merely substituted my name instead of that of Col. Lanier. My reason for doing so was that the matters in question were of the utmost secrecy and his name could not be used or mentioned."

And so on. As the fantastic story was poured into our battered ears on the jury for two days, we came more and more to wonder whether there was not such a person as "Col. Lanier". Mr. Schryburt, craftsman that he was, clothed the good Colonel with just the right amount of secrecy so that he could not describe him in detail but it was "Col. Lanier said this" and "Col. Lanier said that," until some of us, I am sure, began to ponder how many doubts we should give the prisoner the benefit of.

Highlight of the trial was the appearance of the Hon. C. D. Howe in the witness-box. Mr. Howe was quite nervous; Mr. Schryburt cool and unruffled. The prisoner assumed a tragic expression, denoting that this was the unkindest cut of all, when Mr. Howe denied ever having had the pleasure of Mr. Schryburt's acquaintance. When the Cabinet Minister (who, incidentally, made a poor impression on the jury in his capacity as a witness, as the unflattering comments in the juryroom later proved) shook his head when asked if that was his signature upon certain letters, Mr. Schryburt, an onlooker could tell, was stabbed to the vitals by such treachery. If only Col. Lanier were here, his expression seemed to say, you'd change your tune, Clarence!

Big and stout Joseph Simard followed Mr. Howe into the box to say that the Sorel Shipbuilding Company was not acquainted with Mr. Schryburt nor a cannon-carrying airplane. The handwiting expert sewed Mr. Schryburt up tight, and the Crown Attorney very cleverly played upon my vanity by pointing out that there was a writer upon the jury (as well as in the prisoner's box, he seemed to say) who could undoubtedly tell the rest of the jury that all the letters and contracts had a certain and similar style of their own. As this thought had been plaguing me, it was decent of the Crown to give me a plug.

A nice little lawyer, G. W. Stoddart of Oshawa, had undertaken the thankless task of the Schryburt defence. On the morning that the addresses to the jury were to begin, Mr. Schryburt, with his usual flair for the dramatic, fired Mr. Stoddard (who was working for nothing, anyway) and began his own defence. The jury all agreed in the juryroom that it was an able address, bringing out every point in the accused's favor, making a figure of reality of the phantom Col. Lanier, and, as Mr. Stoddard afterward told me, doing a better job for himself than any lawyer confronted with a hopeless task could have done.

In the sanctuary of our juryroom, the verdict was already in the air. While we had not discussed it with one another, the atmosphere was charged with the word "Guilty". There were eight counts against the accused of forgery and uttering, and I asked the jury to ballot upon each one separately. Eight times there were twelve ballots with the single word "Guilty".

A conviction had been growing in my mind, and I requested the jury to consider adding a rider to the verdict recommending that the accused be given a psychiatric examination. I said that I could not see how any sane man would have hypnotized himself into so obviously believing a fairy-tale as had our Mr. Schryburt. The jury agreed, and that was the way our verdict read.

Mr. Justice Roach had the prisoner escorted from the court. Then he told us that he agreed with our verdict and that, as for the rider, the Crown had its doubts of the accused's sanity when he was first arrested and had him examined. The psychiatrist had pronounced him sane. Then, after the first day of the trial, he, the judge, had *his* doubts and the accused had consented to a further examination. Three psychiatrists had thereupon pronounced Mr. Schryburt not only sane but above the average.

I am not a phychiatrist nor a penologist. The jury had no recourse but to find according to the facts, and the facts proved Mr. Schryburt guilty as charged. But I have a sneaking feeling that Mr. Schryburt should never have gone to penitentiary for three years. I think he should have been placed in a special institution where his brilliant but warped mind could have been straightened. Joseph Albert Schryburt, I am convinced, actually had talked himself into believing there was a Col. Lanier and an invention and everything else that he had said. His actions were criminal; there can be no condoning or blinking them. But, as I sat in that juryroom, with ballot after ballot being opened by myself upon the word "Guilty", I could not help asking myself what is wrong with a society that cannot take a clever man like this, with several minor convictions already against him, and make of him an honest and useful citizen.

Every time a Joseph Albert Schryburt is sent to prison, Society proclaims its own futility.

THIS CANADA

THIS is a great land, this Canada of ours.
It has been said before, but I say it again.
We who have seen other lands
During the dark days of war and afterward,
May assess our own more impartially.

Where else can a man have so much for so little?
It is a land of plenty:
Plenty of food for the body,
Plenty of beauty for the soul.
The wages available to the average man
Afford him a gracious scale of living,
With all the necessities
And a few of the luxuries.
Within the heated comfort of his home,
He may read good books,
Listen to great music,
Or dream hopefully of tomorrow.

(No voices of the dead crying
In the wilderness of the living,
Such as you hear upon every wind
Across the scarred and shivering
Shoulders of Europe.)

THIS is a great land, this Canada of ours!
In summer, wide ribbons of highway
Invite the vacationist to realms where
Great Lakes sparkle in the sunlight
And fish flash through silver streams.
The rocks of Muskoka, the forests of Timagami,
Or farther still to the vast reaches of the Pacific
Or the rugged coasts of Scotia.
Then in winter, where crisp winds blow
As frost paints the landscape with an icy brush,
And snow spreads her magnificent ermine,
Who would exchange it for the neutral
And lethargic clime of warmer countries?

For this great land which gives us freely
Of her abundance, her strength
And her hope for the future,
This Canada of ours!

CLARA BERNHARDT

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THE HOMING SAIL

BLUE is the sky, and blue the sea,
But in one woman's gaze
A deeper azure broods for me,
A softer shadow plays.

This tent of blue more tender seems,
The tides more silvery run,
Where touched with gold the skyline gleams
Against the lowering sun.

For in those eyes of shadowed blue,
Where thoughts like sea-birds stole,
Love, like a white sail, drifted through
The sea-mists of her soul.

ARTHUR STRINGER

"It seems too good to be true"

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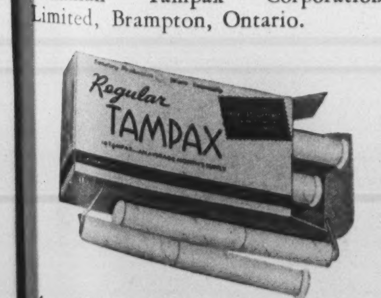

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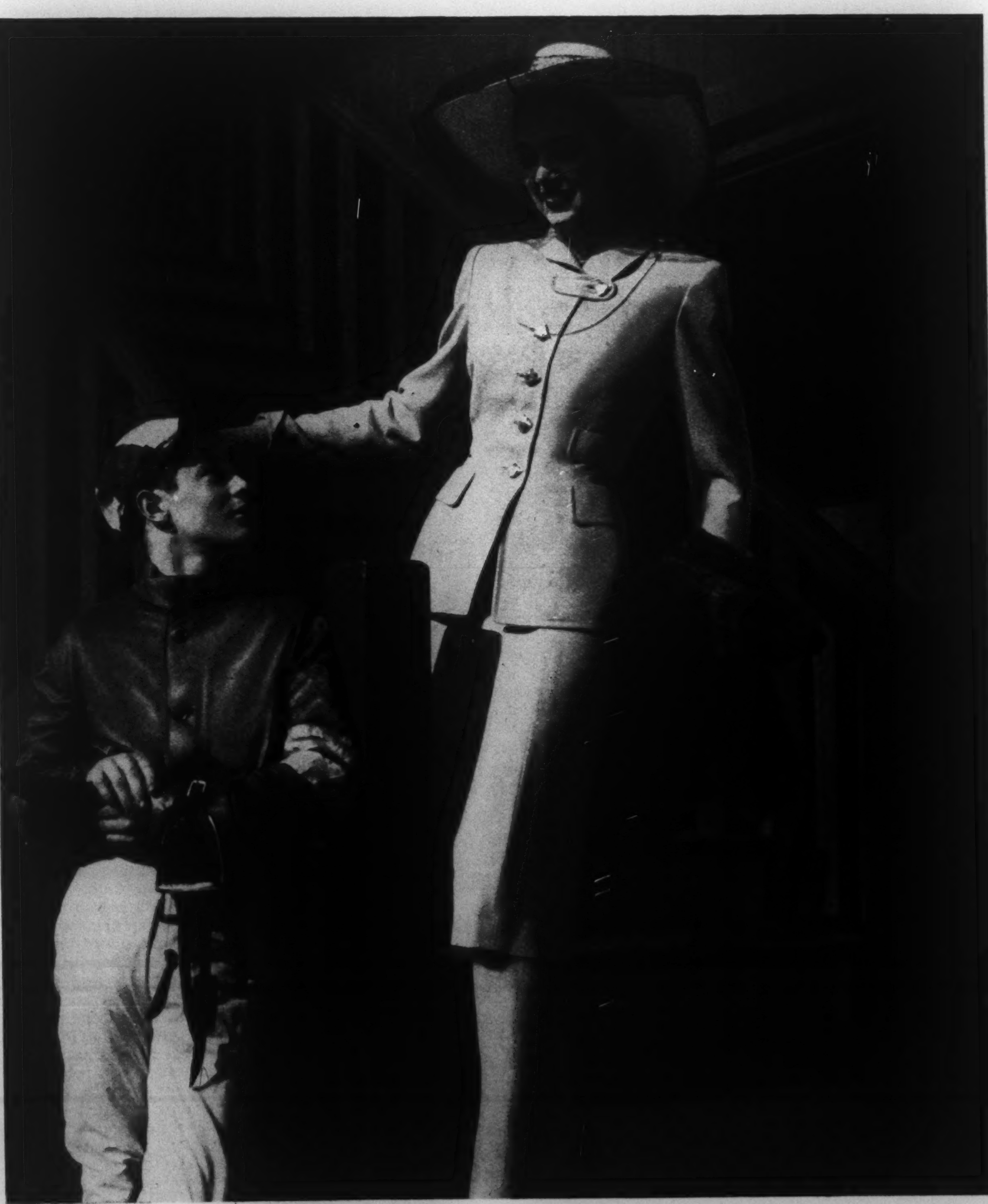

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 24, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Britain's Coal Deficit Is 30 Million Tons

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

It is too soon to see how the 5-day week for miners is going to affect Britain's weekly coal output. Present equipment is working at full pressure at many pits and it will be impossible for them to make up during the week for the lost Saturday output.

With 30 million tons of coal a year spelling salvation for British economy, says Mr. Marston, and complete capital re-equipment possible only over a considerable period, the first and most vital requisite is more miners, 800,000 of them. It remains to be seen whether the 5-day week will prove tempting enough bait.

London.

ON 1 January 1947 Britain's coal-mines passed to the ownership and administration of the State. On 5 May 1947 the 5-day week, the first and main point of the "Miners' Charter", took effect. Thus within half a year there have been two revolutionary developments in Britain's industrial life.

The first is, perhaps, the more fundamental, but it is the second which has aroused the more heated controversy. Nationalization of the mines had been urged more than once by independent investigating bodies; it is true that under the old administration they had become largely derelict, and, offering no life or future to the men, they lost scores of thousands of the workers who have become so precious in Britain's postwar crisis.

The 5-day week is an effort to draw those workers back; but how, the critics ask, can Britain afford such a workers' luxury at such a time?

It will be many weeks before the output figures will be a reliable guide to the results of a decision which was certainly bold and which Government spokesmen themselves have admitted to be not without risk.

It was unfortunate that as a first setback there should have been a strike of winders which rendered 18 pits and more than 26,000 miners idle; but this manoeuvre of a break-away union gave the majority of miners an opportunity to show their determination to celebrate the 5-day week with record outputs in their fewer shifts, and revealed a unity of the men, their official union, and the employing body, as unaccustomed as it was promising for the future.

For a while, however, as Sir Stafford Cripps has pointed out, we shall be fortunate if the recent level of coal output is maintained. Winding and loading facilities, for instance, are fully engaged at some of the pits, and it will be impossible in those pits to add the lost Saturday's output to that of the five working days.

What of the effects when the earlier disharmonies have been smoothed out and the industry is settled to steady working? Will a failure of coal output bring industry finally to ruin by next winter, as the diehard critics claim? Or will the industry fulfil the prophesy of Mr. Horner, the mineworkers' leader, that by this time next year production will be not only the 200 million tons required to meet our needs but an additional 20 million tons at least for export?

Britain's coal output increased slightly last year to 189 million tons, and before the introduction of the 5-day week it averaged this year about 3¾ million tons a week (rather more than last year's rate), though it had latterly tended to stabilize itself around 4 million tons a week.

Allowing for shortfall during holidays, and for weather and other contingencies, 4 million tons is the minimum normal weekly output which can be relied on to produce the 200 million tons of coal which the White Paper on the economic position assumed as the minimum need for this year. Since publication of that figure both the Federation of British Industries and the Trades Union Congress have proposed 220 million tons as the minimum need, and the Minister for Fuel and Power has tentatively accepted that correction.

(Continued on Next Page)

New I.C.A.O. Building Will Mark Montreal as World Air Capital

Led by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, Canada has a strong delegation at the first General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization now drawing to a close in Montreal. Seated left to right, A/V/M Alan Ferrier, R. A. C. Henry, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, A. C. McKim, Canadian member of P.I.C.A.O. Interim Council, J. P. R. Vachon, and Brigadier Ivan Carpenter Ferreira, chairman of the Brazilian Government delegation. Standing, W/C H. M. Kennedy, G. P. Kidd, H. H. Carter, Brig. C. S. Booth, J. R. Baldwin and J. C. Lessard. Picture below shows the full assembly in session with 42 countries . . .

. . . represented by 300 delegates. Montreal's importance as the capital of the air world is soon to be made visible by the construction of a suitable building by the Canadian Government to house I.C.A.O. and the International Air Transport Association. A new hotel for delegates to various air meetings is also to be built. Suggested development on the site of Montreal Central Station may be seen from the architect's sketch in the lower picture. Made from the Dorchester Street front this shows the international Aviation building (extreme left), proposed administrative headquarters building for the C.N.R. (centre), and proposed C.N.R. hotel (front). Communication between all buildings and station is planned . . .

. . . Shown in the picture are M. André Perraud and Dr. Edmond Judre, both from Paris, representing "Le Comité International Technique Européen Juridique Aérien", and Dr. P. A. T. de Smet, Belgian delegate.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Recession to Restore Balance

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHEN this column refers—as it has more than once (last time, May 10)—to the seeming probability that the coming recession in prices and production will average no more than 20 per cent, it would like readers to remember that business has been exceptionally lively during the past year or more and that a 20 per cent decline from that level would still leave us with plenty of activity. In fact, business volume could fall by 30 or 40 per cent and still be good judged by pre-war standards.

Apparently we are not going to have a long or severe depression; as someone has said, we shall not have to take to the lifeboats although we may have to man the pumps. The low point of the recession is expected by some of the best forecasters to come some time next spring, and recovery to be in evidence soon after mid-year. This recession will not be brought about primarily by international conditions but by maladjustments at home, and it (the recession) will to a large extent provide its own correctives.

Sales of goods are declining not only because prices are outrunning public buying power, but because the public is refusing to buy poor quality goods at high prices. And the sight of falling prices is an invitation to wait for still better prices for buyers. But there is a limit to the price decline, imposed by high costs of production. Wage rates are not expected to fall much, and while even a 20 per cent price and output reduction will put some producers out of business, those who survive will still have to cover costs.

Prices to Stay Above Pre-War

We may expect that prices will stabilize at a level considerably above that of pre-war. One high-ranking economist talks about a price level 50 per cent above that of the 1930's; of course, prices were quite low in that depression period. Thus automobiles and houses and such things are not as high as is commonly thought; used-car-lot prices for late-model autos suggest that the manufacturers are certainly not over-pricing their products, on the basis of what the public is willing to pay. In any case, we can be sure that future prices will reflect costs of production, and pretty sure that most of those costs will not be low.

Despite failure of incomes to rise as fast as prices, the current decline in retail sales is probably due not so much to inability to buy as to disinclination to buy. With many goods today, the consumer simply feels that he is not getting his money's worth. As evidence of this, the stores report that quality goods are moving fast enough; it's the ersatz articles that are left on the shelves. Thus, correction need not be only in the form of lower prices, but also in better quality.

This latter factor will be taken care of by competition. This is something we haven't seen much in recent years—its absence is responsible for many of our present ills—but from now on it's going to be very real. Ability to meet competition in price and quality will determine which firms stay in business and prosper and the amount of employment they provide. Competition will bring along the postwar models for which the public is waiting; it will stimulate and refresh all business, and will overcome the psychological sales resistance that is now creating the recession.

Lower Costs to Revive Business

Labor, reasonably enough, demands wage increases as an offset to advancing prices, disregarding the obvious fact that the resulting cost increase must make for further pressure on prices. The truth is that price reductions are more helpful to labor than wage increases, for they benefit not only organized labor (which is less than 25 per cent of all those gainfully employed) but the whole of society, including the many persons living on fixed incomes who have been so hard hit by the higher cost of living, and thus make for a general increase in consumption.

As operating costs decline with lowering prices, it will revive a lot of undertakings, notably housing projects, which are now in a state of suspended animation because of prohibitive costs. The fact that demand is so keen, again particularly in respect of housing, should mean that projects will be proceeded with as soon as they become financially practicable. Lower prices will also make it easier for foreign countries to buy our goods, and will help Britain and others to conserve their dollars. In short, price reductions will tend to check inflation, increase everybody's purchasing power, bring more production and employment, boost exports, and restore public morale. As everyone knows, the recent price increases, resulting from continuously advancing costs of production, are doing precisely the opposite.

It is expected that in the coming recession in prices, food, clothing and raw materials, which have shown the largest advances, will drop the furthest, but that the over-all decline will stop well above the general level of 1939. Present prices are badly out of balance, and if these distortions are corrected in the coming recession, business will be in a much better position from which to move forward. It should also be in a better position to meet any later crisis resulting from world economic and political derangements, the full effects of which have not yet been felt here.

(*Continued from Page* 38)

To allow a reasonable minimum of exports—to the need for which the halting progress of Europe's recovery bears painful witness—we seem to need a minimum output of 230 million tons a year.

No Basic Lack

It is no exaggeration to say that 20 or 30 million tons of coal is the difference, for Britain, between industrial frustration and chronic shortages on the one hand and buoyant production and ample foreign exchange on the other. There is no shortage of coal; Britain is built on it; there is about 40,000 million tons of it at workable depth. More men and up-to-date machinery could transform the mines' output and with it the whole economic position. They could ensure prosperity for Britain until atomic energy outdated coal—and by then, presumably, no one will want for warmth and power any more.

The plan on which the National Coal Board is now working provides for capital development which will open up new pits, concentrate production, and raise considerably the output per man in all pits worked. But, though first priority is now given to mining machinery, the much-needed capital re-equipment takes time—a long time: up to 30 years, it is estimated, before the plan bears full fruit. It must, therefore, be the second, not the first stage of revival.

First of all, Britain needs more miners. The number of employees on the colliers' books, which a few months ago was steadily below 700,000, rose in the 17 weeks ending April by 19,000, to 711,000. The total needed for the security and prosperity of industry is probably about 800,000 men.

This is the stake for which the country is playing. Will the 5-day week bring a flood of new recruits to put new life into a basic industry which has fallen on bad times but still has a vastly important future?

If not, the experiment, treated in purely material terms, will be a failure. But if supplemented by wages at least up to the average, more houses, and improved amenities, and supported by a great recruiting drive, it may exceed even the optimists' expectations.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Sherritt Now Has Two New Mines and Expects to Locate Others

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE results of exploration work during 1946 by Sherritt Gordon Mines, in the Granville Lake area, Manitoba, have been most gratifying, Eldon L. Brown, president and managing director, states in the annual report. The bulk of the work was concentrated upon the nickel-copper property at Lynn Lake, where at the end of the year approximately 5,000,000 tons of ore averaging 1.18% nickel and 0.60% copper had been proven by closely spaced diamond drill holes in three orebodies, to a depth of about 1,000 feet. As all three orebodies are quite strong at that horizon it is a reasonable assumption that a considerable additional tonnage will be developed at greater depths.

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Since the first of this year diamond drilling by Sherritt Gordon Mines of the "L" anomaly, now known as the "EL" orebody, has proven a further 1,400,000 tons of ore averaging 3.42% nickel and 1.18% copper. The outline of this orebody, located over two miles distant from the previously known orebodies, has not yet been determined. Preliminary laboratory flotation tests made on the ore from the "EL" orebody indicate that it is more readily amenable to concentration by flotation than the ore from the previously known orebodies. It is apparent that from the standpoint of possible earnings, according to Mr. Brown, one ton of ore from the "EL" orebody is worth at least four tons of the ore from the "A" or "E" orebodies.

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The finding of the "EL" orebody by Sherritt Gordon is also important as an indication of what they may reasonably expect to find in other portions of the property which are as yet unexplored, Mr. Brown points out. The finding of this orebody made it appear advisable to defer any shaft sinking operations until a better idea of the possibilities of this new ore bearing area could be obtained. While it is obvious that a shaft will eventually have to be sunk to develop the "A" and "E" orebodies for mining, he states, it may well be advisable to sink the first shaft in the vicinity of the "EL" orebody. All this exploration work, which has resulted in the finding of a new mining district in which two mines have already been located and where they expect to locate others, has been paid for out of current earnings from the Sherritt Gordon Mine. Eventually the financing of these new mines into production will require a very large amount of capital, but Mr. Brown states the terms on which the money will be obtained will be dependent upon the tonnage and value of the ore which will have been proven at the time financing arrangements are made. Since the discovery of the "EL" orebody the company has had a number of offers relative to financing.

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The exhaustion of the Sherritt Gordon mine at Sherridon is now proceeding at a rate which should permit of the plant being released in time to be used in equipping the company's new nickel-copper mines for production, Mr. Brown states. The East mine was finally exhausted during the latter part of 1946 and part of this mining plant has already been shipped to Lynn Lake for use in sinking the first shaft. The West mine will be worked at capacity, which is about 500,000 tons per year, throughout the current year. After that the tonnage will taper off over a two to three year period. Some parts of the plant can be dismantled and moved to Lynn Lake as required, before the final cleanup of the mine at Sherridon is completed. Net profit in 1946 was $682,374, equal to 11.4 cents per share, as compared with $415,881, or seven cents per share in the previous 12 months. Working capital, including supplies, but exclusive of shares in and advances to other companies, at the year end was $2,059,590, against $2,239,706 the year before.

•

A net profit of $15,205 is reported by Gunnar Gold Mines for 1946, after deducting prospecting, exploration and general operating expenses.

(*Continued on Page* 43)

The
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Admitted Assets $,784,348.81
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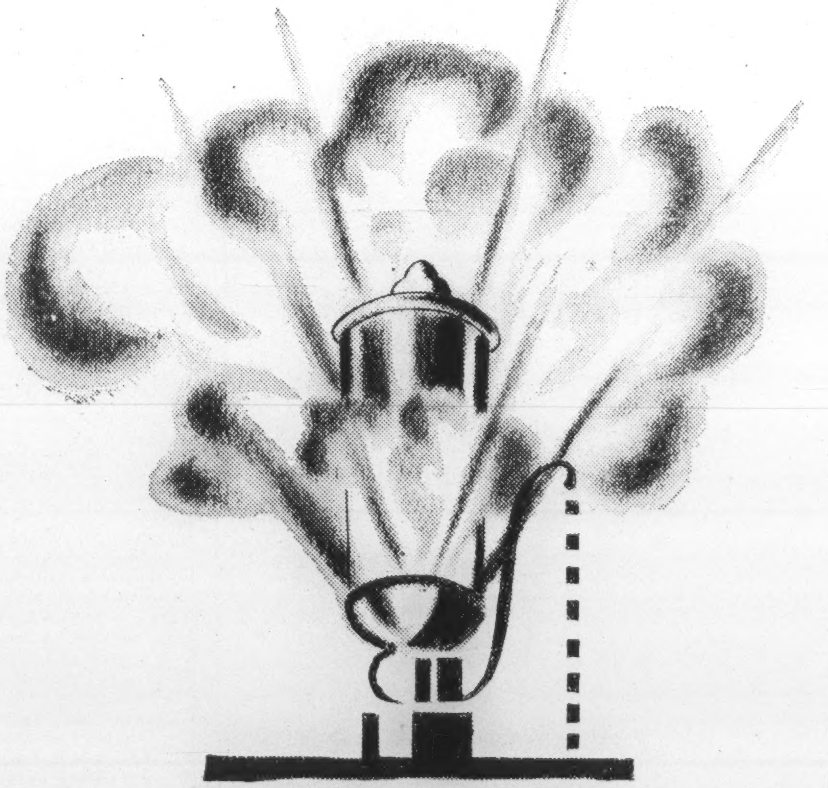

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

D. C. G., Calgary, Alta.—When a more adequate labor supply is available there should be a noticeable improvement in earning power of PAYMASTER CONSOLIDATED MINES, which should ultimately be reflected in dividends. The mine position has been showing a steady improvement, but production and profits will remain at a low scale until sufficient men are available to prepare new sections for production. With a block of eight new levels, from which better-than-average results have been reported, the company is in fine shape to proceed with an extensive development program. The company's fiscal year ends June 30, and ore reserves last year at that date were 583,674 tons averaging $7.70 per ton. The mill has a capacity of 600 tons daily, whereas in the last fiscal year average was 371 tons, but it is now at 400 tons Net profit per share was 1.36 cents in the 12 months ending June. Two cents a share was distributed in dividends in 1946. Net working capital at June 30 was approximately $1,469,750. The company has 8,629,090 shares issued. The present mine is a merger of several properties in the Porcupine camp and commenced milling in 1934. Shares are currently quoted around 53 cents on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

B. G. F., St. Catharines, Ont.—The annual report of DISHER STEEL CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., for 1946 shows substantial increases in both operating profit and net earnings over the preceding year's levels. On a materially expanded volume of business, operating profit for the year, after all charges but before depreciation and income tax provision, was up at $99,301 from $52,174 in 1945. Depreciation allowance was almost doubled at $20,831 as were income and e.p. taxes at $41,000, but net earnings were sharply higher at $37,470 as compared with $19,978. Earned surplus increased during year to $68,064 from $47,937 at end of 1945 and net working capital held relatively steady at $140,482 as compared with $149,204. During year there were net additions to fixed assets of $34,829 for necessary erection equipment. Current assets as at Dec. 31 last amounted to $322,738 as against $273,887 at end of the previous year while current liabilities were up at $182,255 from $124,682.

L.M.B., Trenton, N.J.—As LEITCH GOLD MINES has been producing for approximately 10 years and, with 1½ years' supply of ore believed likely to be developed on the 15th level, and six years' reserve on hand, the mine will have had a life of 17 to 18 years, down to 1,700 to 1,800 feet, or above the diabase sill. A further 500 feet of shaft sinking will be required to go through the sill and this, along with reaching the ore on the first level below the sill, would require about 18 months of work. Officials are confident that the ore continues below the sill. This work will not commence until the neighboring Undersill Gold Mining Co., now sinking below the sill, has substantiated the vein below the instrusive. The regular dividend of two cents a share has been declared for the second quarter of 1947 and the company's president, K. J. Springer, told shareholders at the annual meeting that he believed the company could continue to earn its dividends. The mine is back to normal production and it is expected to continue that way.

W. C. H., Alta. — Yes, shareholders of GREAT LAKES PAPER CO. at the annual meeting approved the arrangement whereby each Class "A" preference share will be exchanged for two new subdivided "two-for-one" common shares and one $2.50 dividend, $52.50 par, new Class "A" preference share. Vote was 62,791 shares for and 48 shares against. An amendment to eliminate the callable feature of the new preferred shares was defeated.

H. A. T., Toronto, Ont.—Underground development has been in progress for some time at GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES. The No. 1 shaft was sunk to a depth of 550 feet and the No. 2 shaft to 500 feet, with lateral development carried out from both openings. As initial production, however, will be from the No. 2 shaft, further work on ore bodies accessible from the No. 1 shaft has been postponed until the mill is in operation, which barring unforeseen delays should be late this year. Ore is being stock-piled against the day when the mill will commence operations. Preparation of the mill

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

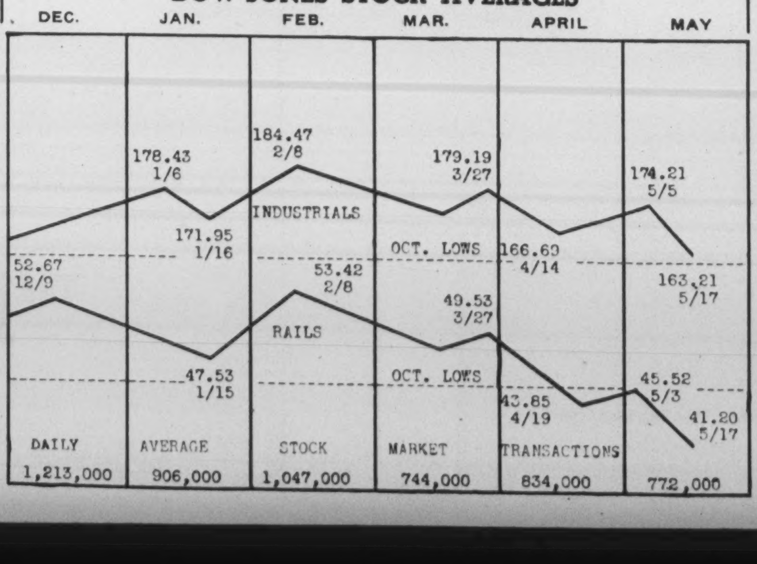
October Lows Under Test

BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Following a minimum technical recovery from October into February, intermediate decline has subsequently been under way.

Our Forecasts of recent weeks have indicated that the minor rally from mid-April would be followed by decline, or secondary testing of the mid-April low points and testing, also, of the not distant October 1946 lows. This testing movement has been under way since May 4. The implications, pro or con, were given last week. If this movement carries both averages more than one point below their prior 1946-7 support levels, as would be disclosed by joint closes at or under 42.83 and 162.11, respectively, the primary down-trend will have been reconfirmed and substantially lower prices will be indicated. To the contrary, further weakness by the market with failure of both averages to go to the levels just indicated, followed by a recovery above the May 3 rally points, would suggest an upmove of some weeks' duration.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 25 cents per share in Canadian Currency has been declared and that such dividend will be payable on or after June 2nd, 1947 in respect of the outstanding shares of the Company.

The said dividend in respect of shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrant of the Company of the 1929 issue will be paid upon presentation and delivery of Coupon No. 67 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto, Canada

The said dividend will be paid by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on May 30th, 1947 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1947 and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 16th to June 2nd, 1947, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the 15% Canadian tax withheld at source or deducted upon payment of coupons is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Subject to Canadian regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into U.S. Currency, or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board, at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e. a Canadian branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of the Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

By order of the Board,
C. H. MULLINGER,
Secretary.

434 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Canada
5th May, 1947

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 42

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Friday, June 27th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, May 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario.
May 15th, 1947.

site started some time ago, with construction scheduled to begin as early as possible this spring. Some of the mill equipment is at the mine, while the remainder is promised for early delivery in the summer. It was recently reported that drifting on the second level in the No. 2 shaft area had picked up the projected downward extension of the orebody lying north and west of the A.S.D. zone. Another important development is the intersection in the first diamond drilling to test the north extension of the A.S.D. zone of 12 feet of ore averaging $14.35 immediately above the horizon of the second level. The intersection is approximately 400 feet east of the second level workings.

E. R. S., Moncton, N.B.—SILKNIT LTD. last year had the best profits in its history, and net was equal to $4.28 per common share against $1.22 for the previous year, the latter without including refundable tax. Operating results of the Canadian companies, states M. H. Epstein, president, show a good improvement in 1946 over the previous year and earnings were subject to lower rate of excess profits tax. Canadian companies last year earned $268,707. Net profits of Silknit Ltd. (England) of $50,490, before exchange adjustment arising from conversion of accounts to Canadian dollars, he said, were approximately double those of the previous year. Australian income taxes, he added, remain at a high level, and while there was a substantial increase in operating results of Australian subsidiaries, their net profit of $57,832 showed only slight improvement over the year before. Current assets of $2,984,777 consist mainly of $2,107,015 in inventories and current liabilities including bank loans of $520,846 total $1,563,694.

J.M.S., Nelson, B.C. — Yes, a reorganization of COLUMBIERE MINES LTD., was recently sanctioned by shareholders. The proposal approved is to sell out to a new company to be known as New Columbiere Mines Ltd. The new company will have an authorized capitalization of 3,500,000 shares, of which 1,499,034 are to be issued for the present stock on the basis of one new for two old with the new stock held in escrow. I understand a block of 500,000 shares of the new company is being set aside to allow present shareholders to purchase, in proportion to their present holdings, at 10 cents per share, and it is hoped this will provide sufficient funds to pay the company's creditors and permit a resumption of exploration. Approximately $138,000 has been expended on exploration of the property in Bourlamaque township. Some good results were obtained from the drilling, which was largely carried out on one claim, but it has been impossible to correlate them into an oreshoot. The property adjoins immediately south of Golden Manitou, and further exploration has been recommended by J. H. Norrie, consulting engineer.

G. S. J., Port Dover, Ont. — Yes, TUCKETT TOBACCO CO., LTD., is doing well. Net profit for the year ended March 31, 1947 was $579,448 equal to $17.98 per share, compared with $488,485 or $13.94 per share the year before. Current assets were shown at $3,992,301 and current liabilities at $1,090,607, leaving net working capital of $2,901,694, compared with $2,562,067 previous year.

R. W. T., Edmonton, Alta. — I understand LA SALLE YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES plans immediate resumption of diamond drilling. A new board of directors was elected at the annual meeting last November, after the former board's management of the company had come in for criticism. Shareholders turned down the proposal to dispose of the property to another company for a share interest and, in turn, sanctioned an increase of 2,000,000 shares in the company's capitalization to provide further funds to develop the property. A financing agreement has been negotiated on 1,000,000 shares, with options starting at 10 cents, and if all options are exercised the company will realize $250,000. Outstanding debts will be retired with part of the money raised.

B. D. L., Windsor, Ont. — Sales of HUNT'S LIMITED in 1947 are running about 15 per cent ahead of the similar period a year ago, stated H. W. Hunt, president, at the annual meeting. Reflecting the improvement, profit and loss account at March 31, 1947, totalled $40,112 compared with a deficit of $17,462 at end of 1946. First unit of the new building will be completed in June, although it will be from six to nine months before it is in full operation. Manufacturing costs in the new plant will be lower.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

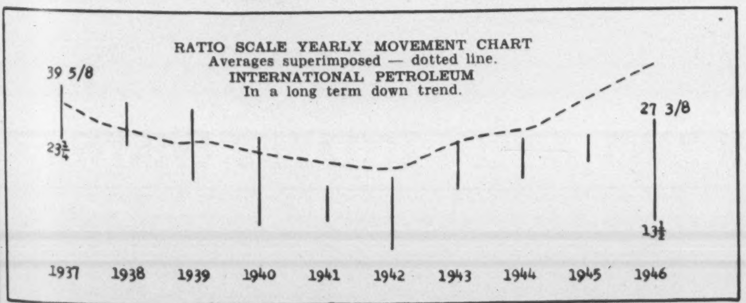
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LTD.

			Averages	Int. Pete
PRICE 30 Apr. 47	— $14.00			
YIELD	— 3.5%	Last 1 month	Down 2.8%	Down 4.3%
GROUP	— "B"	Last 12 months	Down 16.8%	Down 37.5%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 131	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 147.3%
RATING	— Below Average	1946-47 range	Down 19.7%	Down 50.06%



SUMMARY:— This stock has been rated Unattractive or Below Average for a very long time and the publication of an analysis at the present time does not constitute any change in that rating. But certain movements that can be watched through a study of relative velocity figures provide just enough encouragement to suggest that any continuation of the decline in International Pete could make its shares somewhat attractive.

Briefly, the history of the price movement of this stock: It is selling about one-third its peak price of 1937, and it is only about $2.00 above its extreme low of 1941 and 1942 when all Canadian stocks were at their lowest ebb in a decade. That was when Rommell was racing across North Africa and had not yet tasted the strategy of Alexander and Montgomery. And the dividend is only 50c per annum against a previous $1.00.

However, the Investment Index affords confidence that the present dividend is secure. On the other hand, however, the current yield of about 3½% is hardly attractive unless there is hope of ultimate improvement in that dividend or in the price of the shares.

If International Petroleum shares should become available at a price that would provide a yield of between 4% and 5% one might look at them with much more favor.

Canada's Budget and International Position

Revenues and Expenditures
Direct and Guaranteed Debt
International Accounts 1935-1946
United States Dollars Position
Canadian Exchange Rate
Business Conditions in Canada

We have prepared an eight-page brochure dealing with the subjects indicated above. Copies will be forwarded gladly upon request by mail or telephone.

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This is the best reason we know for investors to reinvest promptly the interest and dividends from their securities. It's an equally good reason to reinvest promptly the proceeds from matured or called securities.

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MINES—*A Change of Trend*

Since 1941 producing *GOLD MINES* have shown a downward trend in earnings, due largely to (1) labor shortage, (2) rising costs, (3) loss of 10% premium on U.S. funds. An appraisal of recent annual and quarterly statements gives reason for believing that this trend may now be reversed. Our Bulletin for May discusses this subject in some detail and also gives a brief sketch of *SEVEN OUTSTANDING PRODUCING GOLD MINES.*

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Economic Security on a Voluntary Basis Without Loss of Liberty

By GEORGE GILBERT

If a feeling of security is necessary for the maintenance of the democratic spirit among a people, then it must be admitted that insurance is of the essence of democracy, because it enables individuals to make provision for their own economic security without loss of personal liberty.

While there are other financial plans by which the individual may make provision for his economic security, there are certain advantages of the insurance method not possessed by other plans. For example, the life insurance plan is self-completing for the benefit of dependents in case of the premature death of the insured.

IT HAS been said before that there is probably nothing more essential for the maintenance of the democratic spirit among a people than that they should possess a feeling of security and stability. Without it, their conception of the political and economic principles worth striving and fighting for may be weakened or destroyed. This is regarded as only natural, for the will to survive is paramount among all classes of the population.

In several countries the people have yielded up their personal liberty on the strength of a promise of economic security, evidently in the belief that they cannot have both liberty and security. They are depending more and more upon the state to direct all their activities and mould their lives from the cradle to the grave, with the result that the standard of living for the masses is being steadily lowered, which is only to be expected, because wealth-producing enterprises have never been created by political organisms. So far, every step forward in economic progress has been effected by the voluntary efforts of individuals.

In Canada, where personal liberty is one of our most highly prized possessions—or will be when it is restored by the removal of war time regimentation and controls—the people may make provision for their own economic security without any infringement of their individual liberty. One of the best and safest ways by which the average person may provide for his own economic security is through the system of private and voluntary insurance.

For example, by means of wisely planned life insurance, to be paid for on the instalment plan during the working period of his life, he may make absolutely secure his own financial independence in the years after retirement, while at the same time ensuring the economic security of his dependents should he be called away by death before reaching retirement age.

It is a sad fact that the premature death of a person with dependents usually means a tragic state of affairs for those left behind—unless an adequate amount of life insurance is available for their protection, in which event the capitalized value of the insured's future earnings is in effect paid to them, thus replacing the insured's personal earning power which otherwise would be completely extinguished. If the proceeds of the insurance are made payable in the form of a monthly income instead of in a lump sum, the beneficiaries are further protected against loss through unwise investments or foolish expenditures.

Group Cover

As the success of the democratic processes depends largely upon the extent to which the individual may and does assume his own responsibilities as a citizen and as a family man, the importance of insurance programs resting upon individual initiative to the maintenance of our present system of government must be generally recognized. By means of an individual insurance program, a person may set his own level of protection for those dependent upon him. The very large volume of individual life insurance in force in the country reflects the real value of this form of protection to our people.

Protection against economic insecurity and the hazards of employment by means of various group plans of coverage is a more recent development in the history of insurance. This form of protection grew out of the natural feeling of responsibility on the part of the employer and employees in a business organization for the welfare of the individual fellow-worker and his family in times of stress.

At first various types of employee benefit plans were developed, which aimed to give a definite measure of protection in a manner designed to retain the self-respect of the beneficiaries. In some cases, these plans were initiated and operated solely by the employees; in others by the employer alone; while in still others they were operated jointly, with both the employees and the employer sharing the cost.

Difficulties

These first employee benefit plans were self-insured; they generally lacked actuarial guidance, and in time many of them ran into difficulties. Their sponsors then turned more and more to actuaries and insurance companies for advice and assistance, with the result that group insurance as we know it today came into existence.

In recent years there has been a great expansion of soundly devised and operated group insurance plans. They have expanded both in the scope of benefits granted and in the number of employees covered. It has been aptly said that, by providing a measure of security on a basis designed to preserve the self-respect of the individual employee, such plans have become an important element in maintaining not only good industrial relations but also that faith and confidence in the existing social order on which the democratic spirit thrives.

There is no doubt that in many respects the economic security of both the salary and wage earner depends

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BUT ACT NOW

Scrambling to make a Will when danger threatens is probably better than not making one at all but the preparation of such an important document should not be left to the confusion of a last minute rush.

Making a Will is something that can easily be attended to before emergencies arise. This duty should not be neglected. The logic and advantages of appointing a Corporate Executor and Trustee are obvious and well recognized.

All that is needed to get the job done, and done well, is to ask us to help you plan your Will, which we shall gladly do without charge. You can then have it drawn in proper legal form, naming The Royal Trust Company your Executor and Trustee, execute the Will and file it with us for safekeeping.

It is not wise to be
A MAN WITHOUT A WILL

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upon the maintenance of his earning power, which accordingly needs protection against loss by reason of serious interruption through illness or injury occurring in the course of employment or elsewhere. The greatest asset of the worker is usually his time, coupled with the ability to employ a material portion of it in profitable industry. Whether he works for wages or salary or fees, whether his labors are physical or mental, his chief saleable commodity is his time.

Yet his time usually remains a saleable commodity only so long as the individual is physically able to devote working hours to his trade, business or profession. When as a result of injury or sickness that ability is impaired or destroyed, the individual's economic existence is jeopardized. His earning power stops, and the monetary returns for his working time are no longer available to support him and his dependents, or to carry out his financial plans for the future.

This emphasizes the value of accident and sickness insurance in the individual's plan for economic security. As far as the majority of salary and wage earners are concerned, it is a fact that the sudden stoppage of earning power as a result of accident or illness may be as disastrous to a family as death itself. Yet, although the field of life and property insurance has been reasonably well developed, it is true that the form of protection provided by accident and sickness insurance has never been developed to the extent its importance undoubtedly warrants.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me as to the total amount of group insurance in force with the Canadian life insurance companies, and the total amount of the premiums received by them for this class of insurance and also as to the total amount of ordinary insurance in force in these companies, and the total amount of the premiums received for this class of insurance?

—H.D.G., Montreal, Que.

Advance figures of the business of 1946 recently released by the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, show that at the end of the year the total net amount of group insurance in force in Canadian life insurance companies operating under Dominion registry was $1,151,716,462, while the net group insurance premiums amounted to $14,648,049 and the total consideration for group annuities was $20,914,781. The total net amount of ordinary insurance in force in these companies at the end of 1946 was $9,779,270,445, while the total net ordinary insurance premiums amounted to $312,699,033 and the total consideration for ordinary annuities was $64,079,596. At the end of 1945 the total net amount of ordinary insurance in force in these companies was $8,900,460,481, and the total net amount of group insurance, $1,008,096,019.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

A strong financial position was shown at the year end, current assets being $425,359, plus investments in mining companies at a cost of $231,759. The quoted value of these listed shares at December 31, 1946, was $1,174,704. Current liabilities totalled $6,356. G. A. LaBine, president, states that the directors are very pleased with the investment in the Ogama-Rockland property. During the past year mining was resumed at this property in Manitoba in which Gunnar has a substantial share interest. Lateral work is at present proceeding on three levels. Drifting has opened up some good lengths of ore and results have been so encouraging, James Houston, manager, points out, that it is now planned to deepen the shaft to the 775 foot point and develop three more levels. Options were taken on three properties located on the northwest side of the Hollinger Ross mine in Hislop township and it is the intention to develop the new property under Gunnar's name and thereby become an operating company once more.

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A better and more workable Ontario Securities Act than the 1945 Act, but with the same basic foundations, is expected to come before the Legislature next month. Hon. C. P. McTague, chairman, Ontario Securities Commission, in a recent address stated that without reducing the commission's powers and jurisdiction the new Act will enable persons in the securities business to regulate themselves. The policy, he pointed out, is to bring all the commission's dealings out in the sunlight, so that the public may come to know the sales methods and tricks that may be employed against them if they are not on guard. "It is astonishing how gullible the public is," remarked Mr. McTague. "One would think that by this time the members of the public would have learned that they should never, under any circumstances, buy stocks from a stranger over the telephone. Time after time we have brought to light the cases where results have been disastrous. I suppose there will always be gullible people," he said.

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Hopes of a year ago that adequate labor would soon be available to place Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co., B.C., again on a paying basis proved disappointing, and the province-wide strike in the mining industry closed the mine down completely for over five months. In spite of practically no development work, the report for the year ending January 31, 1947, states "ore reserves may fairly be figured today as not less than estimated last year," which were 322,250 tons averaging 0.382 ounces. Grade of ore milled during the year was down, as no attempt whatever was made, by sorting as heretofore, or otherwise to maintain a better grade. An extensive program of development and capital

(*Continued on Page* 44)

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In the opinion of counsel, these Class "A" Shares are investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion), as amended, states that companies registered under it may invest their funds.

Canadian Ice Machine Company, Limited is one of the leading Canadian companies engaged in the designing, fabrication and installation of refrigeration equipment and air-conditioning for industrial and commercial purposes. The Company has an exclusive franchise from the York Corporation of York, Pa., to market York products in Canada and Newfoundland.

No new financing by the Company is involved in this transaction. The Shares which are offered for sale have been purchased by us from a shareholder of the Company.

Listing of these Class "A" Shares on The Toronto Stock Exchange has been approved subject to filing of documents.

A copy of the Offering Circular describing this issue will be promptly furnished upon request.

We offer, as principals, these Class "A" Shares subject to the issue of supplementary letters patent and to prior sale, if, as and when received and accepted by us and subject to the approval of all legal details by our counsel, L. A. Landriau, Esq., K.C., Toronto, and by Messrs. Leonard, Sinclair, Goodenough, Higginbottom and McDonnell, Toronto, counsel for the Company.

Price: $15.00 per share

Cochran, Murray & Co., Limited
Dominion Bank Building
Toronto

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

expenditure is planned with a view to expanding production to a maximum. Mechanization of underground work wherever feasible is proposed and the sinking of a competent shaft in order to open up new areas with a minimum of delay. An operating loss of $182,792 was shown after depreciation and depletion. Current assets at the year end stood at $791,770, while current liabilities were $64,999.

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An increase in mill tonnage at Upper Canada Mines, in the east Kirkland Lake area, from the current rate of 275-300 tons to 350 tons daily has been authorized by the directors. No additional equipment will be necessary as the mill has capacity for the higher rate. Production has been advancing steadily this year and April output, of $101,594 from 8,479 tons was the best so far. Average recovery was $12.01 per ton. Emphasis at Upper Canada is still on development and the management is mainly concerned with building up the ore position and preparing the mine to take advantage of more favorable operating conditions when they arrive.

Found in Frankfort's Reichsbank, 200 tons of silver bars were recently returned to the Hungarian Treasury by United States Army authorities.

Diamond drilling on the Roybar Chibougamau Mines property in Roy township, Quebec, is now in progress, the annual report for 1946 states. A geophysical and geomagnetic survey of part of the property indicated several anomalies, one of which was in the area in which surface work disclosed the presence of copper-gold values. The first holes were drilled under the surface showing and gave most encouraging results. Sufficient drilling has not yet been done to determine the strike, dip or dimensions of this showing. Current assets at the year end were $51,166, against current liabilities of $3,626.

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To make provision for future development funds Shawkey (1945) Mines propose an increase of capital from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares. The directors consider that in order to carry out the extensive development program planned they should have available for future financing these 2,000,000 shares in addition to the 340,000 shares now remaining unissued. C. L. LaBine, president, states in the annual report, that ore values have been indicated over a length of 1,100 feet in the No. 10 zone and drilling is proceeding in this area. In order to protect the strike and dip of this zone, claims to the west and southeast have been purchased outright and an option taken on adjacent mining claims. At the end of the year current assets totalled $179,225, against current liabilities of $20,471.

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Interests in 17 groups of properties in Ontario and Quebec are held by Coniagas Mines, the annual report reveals. The largest expenditure ($43,333 for which 300,000 shares were received) was in Marchaud Gold Mines (Guibord township on the Porcupine break) with Hoyle Mining Co. and associates. Sturgeon River Gold Mines remained closed during 1946 and re-opening will depend upon the availability of suitable labor. Net assets of Coniagas and Coniagas Reduction Co. at the end of the year, taking investments at the year end quotations, were $2,542,014, or $3.55 per share, as compared with $3,008,980 or $4.20 per share at the end of 1945.

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Bankfield Consolidated Mines, is participating this year with Towagmac Exploration and Newnorth Gold Mines, in a prospecting program in the Lynn Lake area of Northern Manitoba. As of April 11, 98 claims in four groups had been staked, the most important holding being a group of 54 claims tying onto the west of the International Nickel Company and Sherritt-Gordon holdings in the north central section of the belt. A new company, Lynbar Mines will explore and develop a group of 71 claims. No work was done last year on Bankfield's Long Lac property, but further sales of equipment and buildings were made at favorable prices.

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The year 1946 was a particularly difficult one for Francoeur Gold Mines and an operating loss of $46,727 is reported. All mining and milling ceased as of March 15. The company had been advised by Noranda Mines, following the strike, that they were not in a position to accept further ore for treatment until June, 1947, and as there was little possibility of attaining a profitable operation on the basis of the present mill capacity of 150 tons per day it was deemed advisable to close down. An examination of the property was made before closing by Dr. B. S. Buffam, consulting geologist, and his report will form the basis of the development program which will be initiated when better operating conditions become established. Ore reserves are in excess of 100,000 tons, a substantial block of ore is indicated by diamond drilling in the No. 3 area and there are other excellent exploration areas.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Century Indemnity Company has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Certificate of Registry No. C. 1089 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Forgery Insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

R. H. LECKEY,
Chief Agent.

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LOCATION

These aircraft and Link Trainers are at various locations throughout Canada and persons wishing to inspect or determine locations should make known their requirements to the Chief of Aircraft Sales Division, War Assets Corporation, 4095 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 6, P.Q.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Offers to purchase any or all of the above described Aircraft and/or Link Trainers are invited subject to the following conditions:

(a) The Corporation shall have the right to accept or to reject any or all offers in whole or in part.
(b) If an offer is accepted, sale will be on an "as is-where is" basis, without warranty of any kind (except as to the Crown's title), and will be subject to the other usual Sales Conditions of the Corporation.
(c) On acceptance of offer, purchase price will be payable in full.
(d) Purchasers will be required to take delivery of the aircraft and/or Link Trainers sold at their own expense within a time limit set by the Corporation.

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